

City of Newark, New Jersey

*Forty-Third  
Annual Report*

OF THE

**Department  
of Health**

*Annual Report*

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1927



*WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE*

*DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
OF NEWARK, N. J.*

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*THIS DEPARTMENT WOULD BE GLAD TO RECEIVE  
YOUR PUBLICATIONS IN RETURN*

*CHARLES V. CRASTER, M.D., D.P.H.  
HEALTH OFFICER*



*Municipal Campaign to Eradicate Diphtheria*

# FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Department of Health

[DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS]

CITY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY



FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1927

Cozzolino Printing Company  
Newark, N. J.





# NEWARK—A HEALTHY CITY

(Population July 1, 1927—467,000)

## Outstanding Evidences in 1927

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Crude Death Rate (5086 deaths)	
(Lowest ever) .....	10.9 per M
Adjusted Death Rate (4837 deaths)	
(Including Soho & Verona deaths, excluding non-residents)	
(Lowest ever) .....	10.3 per M
Birth Rates (10,042 births)	
(Lowest ever) .....	21.5 per M
Infant Mortality (deaths under 1 yr. per 1,000 living births)	
(Lowest ever) .....	63.3
Typhoid Fever Mortality.....	1.3 per CM
Tuberculosis Mortality (all forms)	
(Lowest ever).....	82.9 per CM
Diphtheria Mortality .....	13.3 per CM
Scarlet Fever Mortality.....	2.6 per CM
Smallpox Mortality (Not one death since 1903).	





**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**  
[DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS]

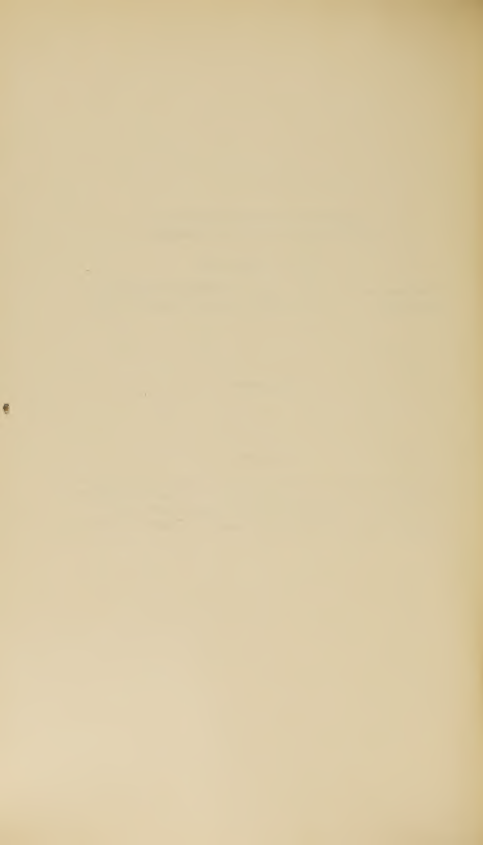
*CITY OF NEWARK*

*Director*.....JOHN F. MURRAY, Jr.  
*Health Officer*.....CHARLES V. CRASTER, M.D. D.P.H.

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**OFFICES**

Headquarters, Plane and William Streets.....Phone 3310 Mitchell  
City Dispensary, Plane and William Streets.....Phone 3310 Mitchell  
Laboratories (Bacteriological, Pathological and Chemical)  
Hospital Building, 116 Fairmount Avenue.....Phone 9300 Market



## PUBLIC OPINION--THE ARBITER

"The creative power is public opinion. Good work cannot for any prolonged period go beyond what the public demands and the work of officials is one of constant education of their masters and of the public."

SIR ARTHUR NEWSHOLME.

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## TO THE READER

The annual report of the Health Department here outlines those activities which have aided in establishing good team work towards a common goal, low mortality and disease prevalence. Every individual of this community is to be congratulated upon the part taken, no matter how small, in making 1927 a banner year for health in the City of Newark.

CHARLES V. CRASTER, M. D., D. P. H.,  
*Health Officer, Newark, N. J.*



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## EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

## EXECUTIVE DIVISION

CHARLES V. CRASTER, M. D. D. P. H.	Health Officer
DAVID D. CHANDLER (Retired)	Health Officer
FRANK SHEA	Bookkeeper
ROBERT F. MORGAN	Clerk-Stenographer
HENRY A. HABIG	Clerk-Stenographer
GRACE O'CONNOR	Clerk-Stenographer
NATHAN HERSHKOWITZ	Clerk-Typist
MICHAEL YACULLO	Messenger
MARCELLA DELACEY	Telephone Operator
MALCOLM HUNTER	Multigraph Operator
EIBERT S. BAIL	Clerk
CORA B. NATHAN	Clerk
CHARLES A. HARTMAN	Janitor
AUGUST W. JARGOSCH	Janitor
JAMES P. MADDEN	Night Custodian
JOSEPH COLLINS	Chauffeur

## SANITARY DIVISION

WILLIAM H. YOUNG	Chief Clerk
ANDREW J. BRADY	Chief Sanitary Inspector

## Health Inspectors

CHARLES F. CONRAD	HENRY MACDONALD.
ADOLPH O. ELSASSER	CHARLES E. DIVINE
CHARLES N. MCLOUGHLIN	JAMES J. MCCARRON
JOHN A. DONOVAN	EDMUND RYAN
	LEWIS E. BOUTILLIER

## Sanitary Inspectors

HUBERT O'ROURKE	THOMAS P. WALSH
ANTONIO PANZERA	EDWARD GAYNOR
PATRICK J. BROGAN	ROCCO DEL TUFO
JAMES J. WATERS	EDWARD A. SMITH
JAMES WHELAN	JOSEPH F. McCONNELL
EDWARD J. FLYNN	THOS. M. McGRATH
HOWARD HUFFERT	JOSEPH F. POWERS
PATRICK J. KEATING	HARRY SHEEHAN
GUSTAVUS E. FRIEDEMANN	WILLIAM KEANE
CLARENCE J. PALMER	ANDREW BOUTILLIER
EDWARD A. CLEARY	JOHN F. LYNCH
JOHN P. ROGERS	Clerk-Stenographer
ARTHUR VISCIDE	Clerk-Stenograph.
CHRISTOPHER C. NUGENT	Plumbing Inspector

## PLUMBING DIVISION

CHARLES A. HALLGRING ..... *Chief Plumbing Inspector**Plumbing Inspectors*

ANDREW J. MCGOOKIN

JOHN LEVINE

JOHN L. WHEALAN

DANIEL MURPHY

PATRICK J. MONAGHAN

CHARLES MCGOOKIN

RICHARD MARTIN

JANE McNALLY ..... *Clerk*

## DISINFECTING DIVISION

DR. JOSEPH W. GARDAM

*Director of Contagious Diseases*

IRWIN C. DAKIN . . . . .

*Chief Inspector*

MICHAEL MANNIN . . . . .

*Clerk*

MARY F. MCGUINNESS . . . . .

*Clerk Stenographer*

THERESA CAPRI . . . . .

*Clerk-Typist**Health Inspectors*

GEORGE W. GILMORE

OBADIAH S. COLE

*Sanitary Inspectors*

RICHARD J. CORBLEY

WILLIAM J. FOYLE

GEO. A. VAN HOUTEN

WILLIAM HOPPER

FREDERICK W. NICHOLS

GARRET E. ST. JOHN

THOMAS F. NEWTON

WILLIAM S. JENNINGS

LEO G. DUFFY

JAMES D. NOLAN

JOHN J. GREENE

DR. HAROLD H. GOLDBERG . . . . . *Clinic Physician*

KATHERINE SCHUBEL

*Visiting Nurse*

MARY DAHM

*Visiting Nurse*

## FOOD AND DRUG DIVISION

SAMUEL G. SHARWEL

*Chief Inspector*

HALSEY M. DURAND

*Chemist*

NICHOLAS D'AURIA

*Chem. Lab'y Asst.**Food and Drug Inspectors*

JOSEPH E. CONNOLLY

JOHN C. PROSCH

DAVID F. MORGAN

JOSEPH REUTER

HENRY F. KNELLER

CHARLES HELMSTETTER, JR.

ADOLPH E. HOERNIG

HENRY KUHMANN

WILLIAM G. HEILMAN

FRANK KREITLER

RICHARD P. JACKSON, JR.

GEO. C. HENERLAU

RICHARD JACKSON . . . . . *Milk Inspector*

CATHERINE E. MAHONEY

*Clerk-Typist*

CHARLES WESSER

*Clerk-Typist*

JOHN F. DEMPSEY

*Clerk*



## VETERINARY MEAT INSPECTION BUREAU

WERNER RUNGE, . . . . .	Chief Veterinarian
JOHN N WITTPENN . . . . .	Veterinarian
M J HUGHES . . . . .	Veterinarian
BERNARD J. DROLET . . . . .	Veterinarian

*Meat Inspectors*

DANIEL KUHN	HARRY A. BRYDON
CHARLES EDELHAUSER	WILLIAM MERKLIN
CHARLES ROSENZWEIG	

## TUBERCULOSIS DIVISION

M. J. FINE, M D	Director
THOMAS BELL, M D	Clinic Physician
IRVING WILLNER, M D	Clinic Physician
JULIUS SOBIN, M D	Clinic Physician
LOUIS DAVIS, M D	Clinic Physician
JAMES V JASO, M D	Clinic Physician
GERARD M CARUSO, M D	Clinic Physician

*Visiting Nurses*

EVA PRICE	HELEN E. GRACE
MARTHA I HUNT	JEANNETTE S. LAWRENCE
CORNELIA WHITEHEAD	FLORENCE E. BECKER
RUTH LAPSLEY	EDYTHE BREIDINGER
FLORENCE B. SMITH	MAY WACKENHUTH
KATHLEEN B O'TOOLE	Clerk Stenographer

## CHILD HYGIENE DIVISION

JULIUS LEVY, M D	Director
ARTHUR J ELLIS, M D	Clinic Physician
GIBBS CHISHOLM M D	Clinic Physician
HARRY S SILVER, M D	Clinic Physician
CLARENCE S JANIFER, M D	Clinic Physician
SIDNEY B RAWITZ, M D	Clinic Physician
RAIPH M SHAPIRO, M D	Clinic Physician

*Visiting Nurses*

HELEN BARNES	HILDA SCHOENHEIT
MEREDITH EHRLICH	EVE KROON
FLORENCE E. FREEMAN	BEATRICE McDONNELL
EDITH C BOYCE	MATILDA HUGGER
LAUREL A STREIT	PATRICIA McNULTY
IRENE MORRIS	SARA WELSH
ANNA T REILLY	LORETTA ELDER
ELIZABETH RUSSELL	ELIZABETH EGBERT
MARGARET McNAMARA	ANNA GEIGER
AGNES KEMPSON	HAZEL PADDOCK
ROSALIE GROSS	Clerk-Stenographer
ROSE CONDURSE	Cleaner and Helper

## BUREAU VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

DR. H. J. F. WALLHAUSER .....	Director
DR. WILLIAM T. RUMAGE.....	Clinic Physician
GRACE WEHR.....	Clerk
ESTHER MCLOUGHLIN .....	Visiting Nurse
JAMES CENTANNI .....	Attendant
JACOB F. SCHAEFFER .....	Attendant
MARY V. BRENNAN .....	Attendant
BERNARD ROONEY.....	Social Investigator

## DISTRICT PHYSICIANS

DR. WATSON F. L. RODEMANN	DR. HENRY E. RICKETTS
DR. THOMAS J. KELLY	DR. MEYER JEDEL
DR. SAMUEL ROTH	DR. M. J. COFFEY

## PAROCHIAL SCHOOL INSPECTION

## Nurses

ANNA FULTON	HELEN C. O'MALLEY
FLORENCE M. MAWER	MARY E. CLINTON
SUZANNA A. SADLER	ANNA ROCK
SARA LAMBERT	EDITH EVANS
	ANNA MALONEY

## CITY DISPENSERY

HENRY OLTMAN .....	Apothecary
ARTHUR F. WARREN .....	Assistant Apothecary
MELVINA RYAN .....	Record Nurse
ANNA L. MEYER.....	Visiting Nurse
FREDERICKA HAER .....	Visiting Nurse
DR. LEO J. MCMANUS .....	Dentist
MEYER LEVIN.....	Clinic Physician
NATHAN B. HELLER .....	Pathologist
PHILIP BAYER .....	Masseur
CHARLES H. ROSE .....	Masseur
EDNA B. W. SMITH.....	Nurse-Masseuse
LOUISE MILLER .....	Masseuse
VAN S. HURLBURT .....	Janitor
ROSE MOORE .....	Cleaner
ANNA SIEBEN .....	Cleaner
MARY B. GRANT .....	Cleaner

## LABORATORY

R. N. CONNOLLY, M. D.....	<i>Bacteriologist</i>
H. A. TARBEII, M. D.....	<i>Assistant Bacteriologist</i>
G. WARD DISBROW, M. D.....	<i>Assistant Bacteriologist</i>
H. S. MARTLAND, M.D.....	<i>Pathologist</i>
THOMAS CROGHAN .....	<i>Junior Bacteriologist</i>

*Sanitary Inspectors (Culture Collectors)*

JOHN F. DUNN

HUGH J. PURDY

## MICHAEL MEOLA

MARY FUREY.....	<i>Laboratory Assistant</i>
WILBUR FLOCK.....	<i>Laboratory Assistant</i>
CHARLES GARRABRANT.....	<i>Natal Woman</i>
ARTHUR HARRINGTON.....	<i>Clerk-Typist</i>
JOSEPH A. MATTHEWS .....	<i>Clerk-Typist</i>



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**Health Officer**



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**Health Officer**

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*To the Honorable John F. Murray, Jr.,  
Director, Dept. of Public Works.*

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit to you the report of the various activities of the Department of Health during the year 1927.

Respectfully,

CHARLES V. CRASTER, M.D., D.P.H.,  
*Health Officer.*

**THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT  
FOR NEWARK**

The year 1927 can be considered as a banner year for health in the City of Newark. Not only was the general mortality rate the lowest on record but the Infant Mortality and Tuberculosis Mortality rates also reached the lowest point to date. Deaths under a number of other special causes showed an unusual decrease as compared with other years. In most large cities there have been in recent years quite spectacular falls in mortality so that these are in many cases lower than the rural rates. The city populations enjoy the benefit of the extensive work of large Health Departments and at the same time a higher standard of living conditions than the inhabitants of

and areas. There is also in cities a more general opportunity for health education so that the health sense of the city community is well developed. There is no doubt that our incidence of infectious and preventable diseases is due to very much improved dwellings and living quarters.

#### UNDESIRABLE LIVING QUARTERS ABOLISHED.

The city laws against the use of cellars and basements for living purposes are now many years old with the result that the use of such places for dwellings is seldom found. The conditions of city dwellings existing fifty years ago are unknown today. Dark unventilated rooms and cellars have been condemned so that the individual city dweller wherever he is forced to live can be assured of adequate light and ventilation in his living rooms and freedom from dangerous hazards such as leaking roofs or damp floors.

#### THE EFFECT OF HIGHER STANDARDS OF LIVING

The present high standard of living among the people has brought about the buying of better food for the family, a more intelligent selection of nourishment especially for children, and an effort to live more in accordance with the rules of hygiene. The present vogue for slim figures among the women may have had a reflex effect upon the males with the result of making fat individuals unpopular, and a more general desire to avoid excesses in eating. With the increase in wage earnings, has occurred a greater effort to find time for recreation so that our public parks and playing fields present an ever increasing crowd of enthusiastic devotees. There are still, however, too many people who are satisfied that watching a ball game or football match is real athletic exercise. The extra hour of daylight gained for the public for six



months in the summer by the daylight saving law, enables many thousands of workers to enjoy this increased opportunity for healthful open air work or recreation in the home.

### HEALTH SUPERSTITION DISAPPEARING.

One of the most promising signs of public education in health is the gradual disappearance of superstitious safeguards against disease. It is not so long ago that great efficiency was ascribed to the Cholera amulet (a small tube of mercury in a cat's skin bag). There was the necklace of "Job's Tears" (a vegetable dried bean threaded on a string) supposed to be helpful for ailments of children, and the rusty nail that had strange power to relieve toothache. Much of the mystery of disease spread has been explained in the light of modern laboratory knowledge and as this becomes more and more known to the public, the why and wherefore of the laws upon disease prevention will be better understood.

### PUBLIC COOPERATION ESSENTIAL.

In any attempt however to improve health conditions it is essential that the public attitude be one of cooperation. This is especially important in regard to the control of the spread of contagious diseases. If the individual will do his part in refraining from habits or customs liable to spread contagion when such easily transmissible infections as influenza, grippe and pneumonia are prevalent these diseases would be considerably curtailed in spread. In recent years spitting in public has virtually been abolished by the concerted opinion of the citizens themselves, and the same ostracism is due for the careless sneezer and cougher as well as for the person with the too frequent handshake.

**LOW MORTALITY, RESULT OF TEAM WORK.**

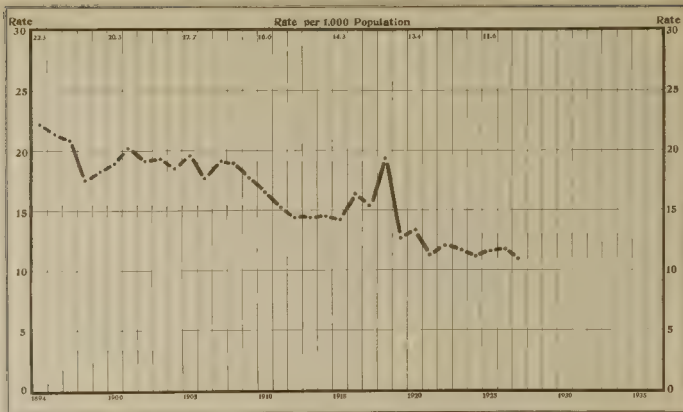
When we come to analyze the cause of low general mortality we will find it due to the decreased deaths under a number of heads, many of which can be definitely traced to various health activities. When we see the Typhoid death rate disappearing it indicates the value of a pure water supply and the vigilant care of those appointed to see the purity of the water is guarded day in and day out. The milk inspection service has practically eliminated the old epidemics of milk borne sore throat and very probably reduced the incidence of Scarlet Fever. The care of new born infants has reduced materially the deaths under one year and brought about the growth of stronger and better children to combat the later diseases of childhood.

The enforcement of the Sanitary Laws has resulted in cleanliness in the homes and abolished the fly and mosquito breeding spots within our city limits. Diseases of poor environment such as Dysentery, Diarrhea, and Malaria have disappeared from our morbidity and mortality reports.

Tuberculosis, one of the great unsolved problems is now giving convincing signs of retreat as a result of intensive effort to bring in sufferers for Dispensary and Sanatorium treatment. Towards this result it must not be forgotten that the tuberculin testing of cattle in the farms and the veterinary examination of carcasses at the slaughterhouses have contributed to some degree.

The lesson to be learned is that not any one health activity can be called supreme but that all efforts to preserve health no matter how apparently remote have their bearing upon the eventual result the reduction of preventable sickness and death.

# Newark's Annual Death Rates



Division of Vital Statistics, Dept. of Health, Newark, N. J.

### LOWEST CRUDE DEATH RATE ON RECORD.

10.9 per 1,000

The number of deaths recorded in the City of Newark during the year 1927 was 5086 from all causes, as compared with 5450 deaths in 1926, a decrease of 364 deaths.

The crude death rate for 1927 is 10.9 per 1,000 upon an estimated population of 467,000, which is the lowest death rate ever recorded in the City of Newark. This remarkably low mortality is a result of fewer deaths under a wide variety of special causes, in the main part those due to respiratory diseases and the deaths of infants under one year of age. No better example of the effect of epidemics upon the general death rate of a city could be given than was the experience of Newark in 1927, which was particularly true from Measles and its complications.

The following rates for deaths, births and infant mortality were recorded for the six years 1922 to 1927.

RATES	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Mortality Rate						
(crude) .....	10.9	11.8	11.7	11.2	11.7	12.1
Birth Rates	21.8	22.7	24.0	25.7	25.3	25.4
Infant Mortality						
Rates	63.3	71.9	68.7	65.2	68.0	74.8

### ADJUSTED DEATH RATE (10.3 per 1,000)

The crude death rate includes all deaths within the city area, and all those of non-residents occurring in the city. It does not however include deaths of Newark residents outside city limits. Eliminating the non-resident deaths of whom there were 459 and including the deaths of residents in institutions outside, who number 210, we have a total of 4837 deaths making an adjusted death rate of 10.3, per 1,000 compared with 11.1 in 1926.

**DECREASES IN MORTALITY.**

In contrast to the year 1926 which was one of high mortality due to Measles and Broncho Pneumonia the record for 1927 shows a decreased number of deaths under several heads. Conspicuous are those under pneumonia and the deaths of infants under one year of age.

The following table shows the decreased number of deaths from the principal causes during the year as compared with the previous year and the normal for a period of eleven years.

**Decreased Deaths in 1927.**

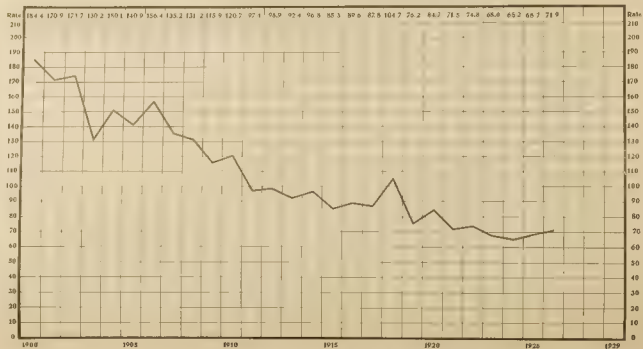
CAUSE	1927	1926	DECREASE	NORMAL
Pneumonia .....	479	675	196	600
Deaths under one year....	636	753	117	825
Measles .....	3	69	66	19
Brights Disease . ....	266	331	65	417
Diarrheal Diseases ....	82	128	46	211
Tuberculosis .....	387	421	34	428
Congenital Debility .....	358	383	25	383
Cancer .....	480	498	18	379
Bronchitis .....	31	45	14	84
Typhoid Fever .....	6	7	1	11

**MEASLES AND PNEUMONIA AT LOW EBB.**

There are no two other infectious diseases so closely associated with each other as Measles and Pneumonia, the former of course paving the way or rendering the respiratory tissues susceptible to infection by the germ of pneumonia. Measles, so frequently the booster of general death rates, was remarkably absent during 1927. It is doubtful if the city will ever have a lower mortality from Measles than three deaths which were recorded for

# Newark's Infant Mortality Rates, 1927--63.3

Deaths under one year of age per 1,000 living Births



Division of Vital Statistics, Dept. of Health, Newark, N. J.

1927. Compare this with the sixty nine deaths from this cause in 1926. Measles of course is always endemic in communities of children and its regular appearance at certain intervals, generally every other year would indicate a certain reason for its prevalence. Its peculiar partiality for certain age periods, generally 6 to 7 years would indicate a relation to the percentage of children arriving at these ages from year to year in city populations. Amongst the diseases of children it is conspicuous at times for its great mortality especially where there is associated overcrowding, poverty or bad family hygiene. The three deaths from Measles recorded in 1927 were all in children under five years of age. The pneumonia deaths in 1927 showed a decrease of 196 as compared to 1926. The total deaths from both types of pneumonia numbered 479 of which 150 were recorded in children under five and 197 deaths in ages over 45 years.

#### LOWEST INFANT MORTALITY RATE ON RECORD.

**63.3 per 1,000 births.**

There were 636 deaths of children under one year of age during 1927 and 10,042 births, making an infant mortality rate of 63.3 per 1,000 births. This is the lowest infant mortality rate as yet reported for the City of Newark since we have kept a record. It is particularly satisfactory that this rate is keeping step with the decline in the general death rate and in the other main causes of death. The favorable rate is gratifying this year, inasmuch as no material reduction had been looked forward to in view of the yearly decreasing number of births upon which this rate is calculated. A comparison of the actual number of deaths as compared with previous years is even more impressive than a comparison of the infant mortality rates. There were 120 fewer deaths under one year of age than in 1926 and almost 50% fewer deaths

than in 1918 a period of ten years. When we examine these deaths by causes we find there were only 70 deaths from diarrhoeal diseases which represents a reduction of 80% from 1926, the lowest number by 32 that has ever been reported in the city and practically one quarter of the number reported ten years ago in 1918. It is proper that attention should be called to this group of deaths as infant mortality and diarrhoea has always been considered the best indication of the efficiency of preventive Child Hygiene.

#### LESS DEATHS FROM DIARRHEA.

The following table gives the deaths from infantile diarrhoea and the total deaths under one year for ten years, which represents a very interesting and gratifying picture of progress in real prevention through education methods.

YEAR	DEATHS FROM DIARRHEA	TOTAL DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR
1916	196	1026
1917	250	1035
1918	273	1213
1919	244	862
1920	191	994
1921	178	837
1922	153	822
1923	108	756
1924	115	746
1925	108	746
1926	102	753
1927	70	636

#### BRIGHT'S DISEASE DISAPPEARING.

Bright's disease, so long the scourge of middle life and advanced age, is rapidly and surely disappearing from our







mortality records. The disease is being attacked along several lines of prevention, not the least of which is the better control of those conditions in whose aftermath of defects Brights Disease was formerly very prominent.

*Origin of Brights Disease frequently obscure.*

It is of course difficult to assign the chronic nephritis that appears in middle life to any one time at which the seeds of a progressive decay of kidney tissue began. All we know is that once begun its progress is hastened by indiscretions in the early life of the individual, especially where little care is taken to guard against excessive work, hard physical toil, exposure to extremes of temperature and to those social and domestic relaxations which are accompanied by overeating and over-drinking.

**RIGHT LIVING WILL PROLONG LIFE.**

In Brights disease as in other diseases the public is learning the lesson that life may be prolonged even with badly damaged important organs provided that a reasonable amount of care is taken to promote a healthy way of living. Among the total 266 deaths from Brights Disease 141 were females and 125 males. The association of Brights Disease with middle life is shown in the proportion of deaths to age periods, 195 of those recorded (73%) were in individuals over 45 years of age.

**TUBERCULOSIS STILL RETREATING.**

**Record low Mortality 82.9 per 100,000.**

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis including pulmonary, meningial and other forms in 1927 numbered 387, a decrease of 34 as compared with the year 1926. The Tuberculosis rate for all forms for 1927 was 82.9 per 100,000. This is the lowest tuberculosis rate ever recorded in the City of Newark. The rate for 1926 was

918 per 100,000. A review of the yearly mortality from this cause will show that, again, the civilized world, there has been repeated year after year a continuous decrease. The picture however is not comparable in extent to the great decrease seen in the deaths from certain diseases in general. The curve of decreasing mortality is so abrupt, the grade gentler. This surely reflects the close relationship that social, family and domestic conditions have in making the fight against this disease, inquirers and our activities against infection. It is clear that improvement in all these will be valuable factors in stemming the tide of disease. Splendid progress however has been made from nearly every angle of approach to the problem of Tuberculosis and we have never before had over the backing of an intelligent and well informed public.

#### OLD TYPES OF SUFFERERS DISAPPEARING.

A considerable change has come over the type of patients that now attend dispensary clinics. There are fewer of the old extreme and galled cases with physical exhaustion and the last gasp, made their slow and halting way to the dispensary. The increased number of hospital and sanatorium beds now available have taken care of such cases, with a possible lengthened life for not a few of them. The hospital beds provided by the county of Essex and the county beds in State Institutions now approximate 360 for an annual county mortality of 675. This provides a proportion of a little more than one hospital bed for every two deaths from Tuberculosis in the county.

The old, exhausted case of Tuberculosis with the hopeless outlook for arrest or cure is seen less frequently than it was, and an apparent understanding of the

need for early sanatorium treatment among the families and relations of patients themselves

Among the 335 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1927, 145 occurred in ages 25 to 44 years, 89 deaths were at age periods 45 to 64 years and 14 deaths at 65 years and above. Among the deaths from tuberculous meningitis more than fifty percent were at ages under five years.

#### DEATHS FROM BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS RARE.

The deaths due to Tuberculosis of the Bovine type are becoming increasingly rare in Newark. Such cases as the generalized infection of the abdominal glands, the old *Tabes Mesenterica*, and the extensive tuberculosis of the bones of the knee, hip and spine are now clinical curiosities in our Dispensaries and hospital wards. This virtual elimination of a once common infection is the result of the better supervision of the city milk supply and to the fact that 92% of all milk sold in the city is pasteurized, and that small proportion of raw milk consumed is required to be produced from tuberculin tested and accredited herds.

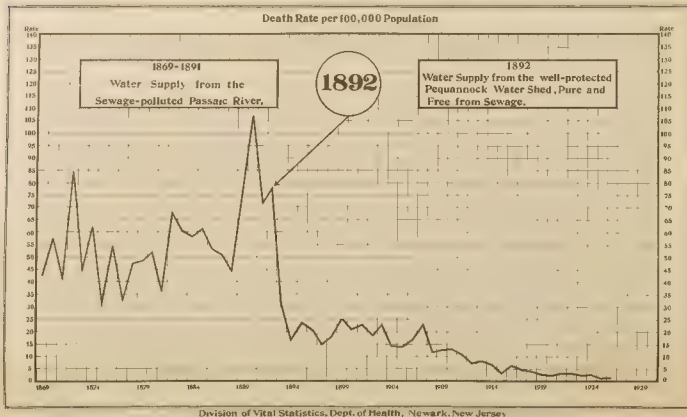
The new state law requiring the tuberculin testing of all cows used for the production of raw milk in New Jersey will either stamp out tuberculosis from our milk herds or bring about increased pasteurization. In any case its results will be to further reduce the incidence of Bovine tuberculosis amongst the children of this State.

#### DEATHS FROM CONGENITAL DEBILITY DECREASING.

During 1927 there were 358 deaths recorded as due to congenital debility, a decrease of 25 as compared with 1926. The classification of deaths from congenital debility and malformations has long been regarded as a waste

# Newark's Water Supply Greatly Reduces Typhoid Fever Menace

## Remarkable Decrease in the Last Few Years, 1927--1.3



asket into which are thrown those deaths, the origin of which is obscure and the diagnosis impossible of confirmation except by autopsy. The greater majority of these fatalities occur at birth, or within a few days or weeks of birth. All but one of the 358 deaths were under the one year age group. Modern progress in reducing deaths from this cause has been slow and until better means of diagnosis by clinical observation or by autopsy are adopted this mysterious classification will remain as an unsatisfactory group of causes of death.

#### CANCER DEATHS LESS.

It is unusual to be able to record a decrease of deaths from Cancer during 1927, 480 as compared with 498 in 1926. This cause of death was more frequent among women, 266 deaths to 214 in males. The age at death was overwhelmingly in the middle and later age periods, eighty four per cent being at ages over 45 years. Better diagnoses and earlier operations are the only means whereby we may ever hope to further reduce the already large fatality from Cancer, which next to Organic heart disease heads the list of all causes of death in Newark as well as in other cities. The large number of deaths among women from this cause would suggest the need for active propaganda for early diagnosis of possible malignant growths.

#### TYPHOID FEVER RATE AGAIN LOW

1.3 per 100,000.

The deaths from Typhoid Fever during 1927 numbered 6, a decrease of one as compared with the previous year. The age periods at death show the prevalence of Typhoid Fever among adults, 2 deaths were recorded at 15 to 24 years, 2 deaths at 25 to 44 years and 2 at later ages. The low mortality rate of 1.3 per 100,000 compares

well with the record low year of 1925 when the rate was 1.1 per 100,000. There was no epidemic focus of Typhoid Fever within the city area nor could any reported case be traced to an infection acquired within the city. On the other hand very definite evidence was obtained in the majority of cases of exposure to infected persons or suspicious water located outside the city.

### INCREASED MORTALITY FOR 1927.

In spite of the low mortality for the year 1927 there was an increased number of deaths under a number of special heads. Not the least important of these are the deaths from Contagious Communicable diseases. The following table shows the increased mortality for 1927 under special causes as compared with 1926 and the normal for eleven years.

#### Increased Mortality.

CAUSE	1927	1926	INCREASED	NORMAL
Organic Heart Dis .....	1019	946	71	640
Diphtheria .....	62	21	41	50
Accident .....	334	304	30	303
Whooping Cough .....	31	16	15	28
Scarlet Fever ....	12	6	6	8
Infantile Paralysis .....	6	1	5	6
Epidemic Meningitis....	8	4	4	16
Cirrhosis of Liver.. ...	42	37	5	38

#### ORGANIC HEART DISEASE MOST COMMON CAUSE OF DEATH.

217.9 per 100,000.

The deaths from organic heart disease numbered 1019 during 1927 an increase of 71 as compared with 1926. This cause of death again heads the list of fatalities under



special causes. The deaths from this cause during 1927 established a record for the City of Newark, and a death rate of 217.9 per 100,000 as compared with 206.1 in 1926. Heart disease is more fatal in the later age periods, 805 deaths of the total (78%) were at age periods above 45 years. In the earlier ages deaths from the cause are infrequent only 14 of the total being recorded under 5 years, 24 at ages 5 to 14 years, and 34 at 15 to 24 years.

### IS HEART DISEASE PREVENTABLE?

Although heart disease has been for many years a convenient term used to certify a doubtful cause of death, there is little reason to suppose that in the majority of cases the mortality from this cause is not accurately described. The term is comprehensive enough and covers of course, diseases of the heart itself as well as of the large vessels. The various pathological fibroid and calcareous changes that take place in the walls of arteries as a result of advancing age are similarly present in the lining membrane of the heart as well. There is no doubt, that as infectious diseases become less common in childhood there will be fewer cases of heart disease of the valvular type transferred on to the middle age periods. This also applies to pneumatisms and its allied infections the virus of which generally gains access to the body through diseased tonsils, adenoids and teeth. Under usual conditions of living, it is impossible to prevent old age, although much can be done to slow its oncoming. The tissues of the body, age in the same manner as flowers wither and leaves fall and the process is known as arteriosclerosis in which the young elastic tissues of youth are replaced by the inelastic rigid structure of age. Muscle and elastic tissue become fibrous and even rigid as a result of lime deposits. Tissue changes can be slowed by avoiding high blood pressures and these are contingent upon the

eating of meat, mental worry, unusual and sustained physical effort and any other unusual exertion which the body may be called upon to undergo

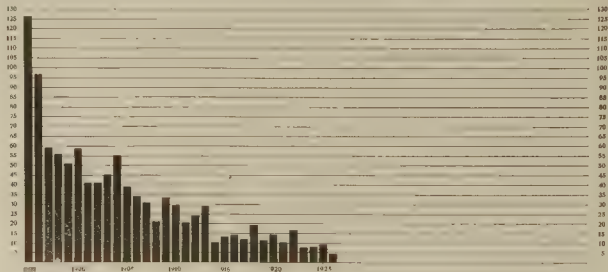
The individuals of middle age should not seek to imitate the activities of youth nor should they continue habits of eating or exercise simply because they have done them all their lives. A gentle cessation of activities of every kind should be the outlook for middle life if the reduction of unnecessary mortality from heart disease is to be a general effort.

#### NO DEATH FROM DIPHTHERIA AMONG IMMUNIZED CHILDREN.

There were 62 deaths from diphtheria during 1927 an increase of 41 as compared with 1926. This is a rate of 13.3 per 100,000 and is the highest the city has experienced since 1922. This high mortality was correlated with a very unusual outbreak of the disease in the last six months of 1927. The mortality was particularly high in the three months of October, November and December during which 32 deaths occurred, nearly half the total for the whole year. The increased deaths from diphtheria for the year 1927 would appear to be an anomalous situation inasmuch as there is an increasing number of the child population of the city being immunized against diphtheria every year. In not one instance however of these deaths was there any record of the child having been immunized against diphtheria. It must not be forgotten however that the child that has been immunized although unable to take the disease itself nor manifest any symptoms is able to carry the germs of diphtheria in the throat and become a carrier of the infection. As more and more children become immunized the child that has not been so protected runs an ever increasing chance

# Mortality from Diphtheria, 1927-13.3

(Rate per 100,000 Population)



of infection from his playmates at home and in school. To stamp out diphtheria there must be a general acceptance of the value of protection by immunization among the parents of children of every age, from six months onwards to the school age.

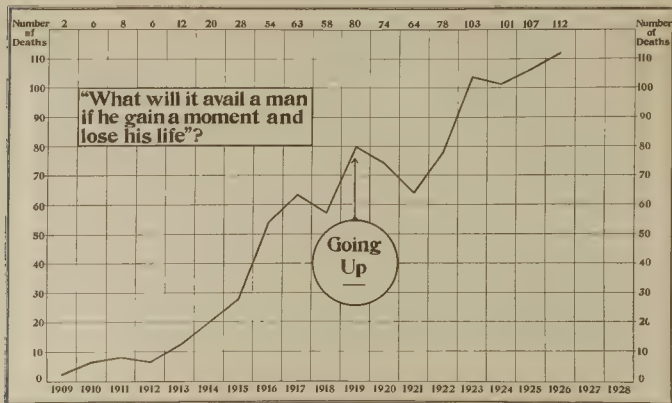
#### AUTOMOBILE DEATHS STILL INCREASING IN NEWARK.

There were 33+ deaths due to accident in 1927 an increase of 30 as compared with 1926. Fatalities due to automobile accidents numbered 119 an increase of seven over last year. By far the greater number of such accidents occurred to males 87, to 32 females. Only five were in children under five years. The majority of these fatal accidents happen to adults, 87, or 73 per cent of the total under this head. Many such deaths are preventable and are due very often to carelessness among pedestrians in crowded streets. The rate of speed of traffic upon our thoroughfares is steadily increasing and it will require a new orientation of this fact by the average individual if this unnecessary mortality is to be reduced.

Falls were responsible for 68 deaths during the year an increase of five over 1926. By far the greater number, 59 were among males and only 9 among females. The majority of such deaths occurred at ages above 20 years and only 3 happened at ages under five years.

Fatal accidents due to burns and scalds numbered 41 an increase of 21 over the year 1926. In this group there is a higher proportion of deaths among children fifteen occurring at ages under five years. Illuminating gas poisoning was responsible for 27 deaths a decrease of 8 as compared with 1926. A small proportion of such deaths have been found to be preventable inasmuch as the cause of death could be ascribed to defective gas apparatus or rubber tubing and connections. On the other

# Automobile Accident Deaths in Newark, N. J., 1927-119, highest ever



Vital Statistic Division, Dept. of Health, Newark, N. J.

and the results of investigation showed the accidental cause very evident in a number and suicidal intent in a few.

Accidents on steam railroads were responsible for 19 deaths all of which were among males and nearly all at ages over twenty years. Alcoholic poisoning caused ten deaths during the year, three among males. This is a decrease of eight as compared with 1925. Deaths from other forms of poisoning numbered seven, all in individuals over 20 years of age.

The city did not experience any extremes of hot weather during the summer of 1927, so that the deaths due to excessive heat were small, only three as compared with five in 1926. Deaths due to cold were similarly few in number only one being so reported during the year. It is unusual to record deaths due to wagons, two of these being reported, both in adults. In the six deaths due to crowning all were among males, four at ages above twenty years, and two at earlier ages.

The following table shows the accidental deaths by special causes and ages during 1927.

# DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS FOR 1927

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS	Males					Female					Totals				
	All Ages	Under 5 years	5 to 19	20 to 59	60 and Over	All Ages	Under 5 years	5 to 19	20 to 59	60 and Over	All Ages	Under 5 years	5 to 19	20 to 59	60 and Over
Automobiles	87	3	23	44	17	32	2	4	14	12	119	5	27	58	29
Burns & Scalds	22	7	1	11	3	19	8	5	5	1	41	15	6	16	4
Falls	59	3	6	42	8	9			3	6	68	3	6	45	14
Injuring Gas	21			14	7	6			2	4	27			16	11
Drowning	6		2	4							6		2	4	
Trolley	2			2							2				
Steam R. R.	19		1	18							19		1	18	
Poisoning (Alcohol)	3			3		1			1		4			1	
Poisoning	6			6		1			1		7				
Effects of Heat	3			3							3				
Other Accidents	8	2	1	4	1	6	1	1	3	1	14	3	2		
Wagons	2			2							2				
Exposure Cold	1			1							1				
Fractures	2			2		1				1	3				
Injury Animals						1				1	1				1
Electricity	1			1							1				1
Machinery	11		1	10							11		1	10	
Smoking						2	1		1		2	1		1	
Firearms						1		1			1		1		
Carbon Monoxide (Auto)	2			2							2				2
<b>Totals</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>63</b>

**WHOOPING COUGH MORTALITY INCREASED.**

The deaths due to whooping cough recorded during 1927 numbered 31. This is an increase of fifteen deaths above that figure for 1926.

The high mortality from whooping cough occurring from time to time in certain years appears to be independent at times of the prevalence of other respiratory infections. The year 1927 was particularly free from Measles and pneumonia, and yet whooping cough mortality was high. There is apparently a factor in the spread of whooping cough which is as yet not very well understood especially from the point of view of contact, as the disease seems to favor the summer months while association of children is not as close as that during the winter. It is probable that in this disease as in many others we have to deal with a problem in which exist a great number of adult carriers, and it is this rather than actual contact between infected children that keeps the infection spreading so readily from family to family. Among the 30 deaths from this cause during 1927, thirty were under five years of age and twenty under one year of age. This excessive proportion of deaths in the early months of life shows well the gravity of whooping cough in the very young. This point is sometimes overlooked by parents who regard the disease as of slight importance in the light only of its effect upon older children. The other effects of whooping cough are also not to be disregarded especially the strain upon the heart often resulting in valvular disease that persists through life.

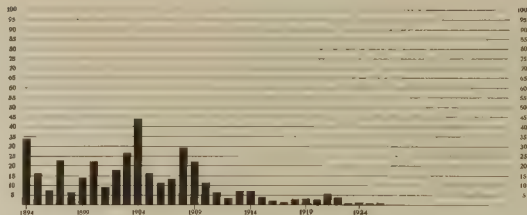
**SCARLET FEVER MORTALITY INCREASED.**

The deaths from Scarlet Fever recorded during 1927 numbered 12, an increase of six over the previous year. Four of these deaths occurred at ages under five years.



# Mortality from Scarlet Fever, 1927--2.6

(Rate per 100,000 Population)



nive at ages 5 to 14 years and two at 15 years and above. The wide prevalence of Scarlet Fever during 1927 was of the mild type and yet very susceptible children suffered from the typical severe Scarlet Fever of former years with frequently fatal results. It is probable that a number of lives were saved during the year by the use of the Scarlet Fever anti toxic serum, reports of its use having demonstrated its value in reducing the gravity of severe infections in a number of instances.

#### POLIOMYELITIS DEATHS MORE FREQUENT.

There were six deaths from Poliomyelitis during 1927 an increase of five more than the previous year. Two deaths were at age periods under five years and four between 5 and 14 years. The disease was not epidemic to any wide extent during 1927, but the deaths from this cause indicate the gravity of the type of the disease as it exists in the city from year to year. The following table shows the cases and deaths from Poliomyelitis Newark during a period of six years 1922 to 1927.

# INFANTILE PARALYSIS, 1922 TO 1927

MONTH	1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		1927	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
January	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
February	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
April	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	3	0
July	8	1	0	0	0	0	9	3	1	0	0	0
August	4	0	8	2	2	0	5	1	0	0	9	1
September	2	0	9	0	2	0	3	2	3	0	21	5
October	1	0	20	0	0	0		1	1	0	3	0
November	4	1	10	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	22	2	48	2	13	2	28	8	9	1	38	6

**DEATHS FROM MENINGITIS MORE FREQUENT.**

During the year 1927 there were 8 deaths from Epidemic Meningitis. This is a hundred per cent increase as compared with the previous year. Epidemic Meningitis like Polio-myelitis remains persistently in large cities and a few deaths from this cause are recorded from year to year. There has however been observed within recent years an increasing mortality from this cause in several states and in most of the larger cities. Meningitis however has been shown in the past to be dependent for its epidemic spread upon nationwide or widespread conditions of overcrowding, poverty, bad hygiene and general conditions of hardship and famine. At this time such conditions are not present and would appear to be far beyond the horizon of coming events. It must not be overlooked however that the vehicle of infection in this disease is mainly a question of healthy carriers, and in conditions of which we know little favor this phenomenon then we may look forward to an increased prevalence and mortality from Epidemic Meningitis.

**DEATH RATE AMONG COLORED POPULATION HIGH**  
**26.1 per 1,000.**

Estimation of the colored population in the city is difficult especially in the intercensal years, because of the well known habit of these people to migrate to centers where the labor demand is unusually great. The colored population also fluctuates within a wide range as a result of seasonal demands, many laborers returning South during the winter months. The death rates for the year are therefore based upon population estimated upon a moderate city increase. This population has been placed at 30,000 in place of 30,000 shown in the 1926 figures.

There were 783 deaths among the colored during 1927

making a death rate of 26.1 per 1,000. This is of course a high rate as compared with that of the white population which was 9.8 for 1927. The respiratory disease rate was as usual high among this class.

#### **TUBERCULOSIS RATE INCREASED AMONG THE COLORED.**

The deaths from Tuberculosis among the negroes numbered 112 making a Tuberculosis mortality rate of 37.3 per 100,000 as compared with 35.9 for 1926. The corresponding rate for whites for the same year was 62.4 per 100,000. The mortality from pneumonia was similarly high there being 103 deaths during the year and a rate of 48.3 per 100,000 a decrease from the previous year when the rate was 53.3. The corresponding rate for whites for the same period was 85.7 per 100,000.

#### **RESPIRATORY DISEASES THE GREAT PROBLEM AMONG NEGROES.**

This excessive mortality among the colored population indicates the presence among them of a great proportion of susceptible individuals. The negro through centuries of living in warm climates makes a bad risk when exposed to the extreme of cold and damp of the North. Much of this mortality could be avoided however if the colored individual made the journey from the South in the warm weather so as to avoid plunging into the cold months unprepared and unacclimated. There is considerable education also necessary among the families to familiarize them with the necessary precaution to take especially as regards proper diet and clothing demanded by residence in cold climates.

#### **INFANT MORTALITY AMONG COLORED. 140.5 per 1,000 Births.**

There would seem to be a number of problems surrounding the high infant mortality among the negroes not the

least important being the question of maternal nursing. Many of these mothers work during the early months of the child's life so that the nursing by the mother is spasmodic and unsatisfactory. The negro child is especially susceptible to respiratory diseases as in the case of the adult so that it would seem apparent that exceptional care is needed to raise negro children in the North.

#### **BIRTH RATE HIGH AMONG NEGROES.**

**33.9 per 1,000.**

The census records among colored families during 1927 numbered 1018 making a birth rate of 33.9 per 1,000. The white birth rate for the same period was 20.6 per 1,000.

#### **LOWEST BIRTH RATE ON RECORD**

**21.5 per 1,000.**

The total number of births recorded in the City of New York during 1927 was 19042 making a rate of 21.5 per 1,000 upon an estimated population of 467,000.

The number of births has been steadily decreasing since about 1907 when the rate was 30.8 per 1,000. The decrease in births is probably greater than the figures would indicate must be as all births in hospitals and institutions are included in the total and many of these are of mothers located out of town or sent coming to city institutions to deliver. The childless family is becoming more and more a common observation, while a family of two is considered quite large by most standards. The growth and popularity of the mother-in-law flat apartment house with its central space and absence of playgrounds still further discourages the idea of any children at all for the modern family. There is still however a comfortable margin in the ratio between births and deaths for 1927 the births being 4,746 in excess of the total deaths.

The number of women delivered in hospitals was 4,995 or 49.7 per cent. This was slightly less than the proportion in 1926. Births attended by midwives numbered 2,338 or 23.3 per cent of total. Among the births at home the midwife attended 46.0 per cent.

#### BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES FOR 1925 to 1927.

	1927	RATE	1926	RATE	1925	RATE
Total Births	10,042	21.5	10,460	22.7	10,852	23.9
		PERCENT		PERCENT		PERCENT
Hospital Births	4,995	49.7	5,003	47.8	4,845	44.6
Home Births	5,047	50.3	5,457	52.2	6,007	55.4
Physicians Births	7,704	76.7	7,958	76.1	8,053	74.2
Midwives Births	2,338	23.3	2,502	23.9	2,799	25.8
Home Births—						
Physicians	2,709	54.0	2,955	54.0	3,208	53.0
Midwives	2,338	46.0	2,502	46.0	2,799	47.0

#### LESS EPIDEMIC DISEASES IN 1927

Although epidemic diseases from year to year show cycles of high and low prevalence, there has been observed in recent years a steadily decreasing number of such cases reported in the city. During 1927 there were 15,067 cases of reportable diseases recorded by the department, a decrease of 4,082 as compared with the previous year 1926.

##### Importance of Less Measles

The importance to the health of the people in the prevalence of the single epidemic disease is emphasized in 1927, which was a low year for measles, there being only 413 cases reported as compared with 7,068 in 1926. The presence of measles in widespread form is always accompanied by pneumonia as a complication in nearly every case, so that 1927 shows also a greatly reduced prevalence of the only fatal disease by 719 cases. Besides measles a number of the reportable diseases were less prevalent during 1927.

DISEASE	1927	1926	DECREASE
Measles .....	413	7,068	6,655
Pneumonia, Lobar .....	1,327	1,576	249
Pneumonia, Broncho .....	725	1,195	470
German Measles .....	121	321	200
Influenza .....	286	396	110
Tuberculosis .....	889	1,014	125

#### Prevalence of Disease a Cyclical Phenomenon.

In 1927 although there was a great decrease in measles and other respiratory infections, there was a high incidence of such diseases as mumps, chickenpox, whooping cough, scarlet fever and diphtheria. With the exception of diphtheria the control of such diseases as the above has always been a public health problem, the mildness of the preliminary symptoms enabling many walking cases to mingle with the well until latent symptoms demand the care of the family and the physician, and by that time much exposure to others has resulted. The reason for epidemic years is not clearly known although in all modern cities there is a constant change occurring in the age grouping of the population. This brings about a new crop of susceptibles who are liable to contract various ailments if a sufficient number of mild walking cases are present to bring about widespread infection. The most susceptible ages for many of the contagious diseases are those under ten years.

The change in age groupings cannot, however, be the whole reason for epidemic years inasmuch as adjacent communities with similar age groupings of the population may be differently affected during epidemic years and experience higher incidence of disease for no reason other than an opposite geographical position. The reasons for epidemic years must be looked for in many factors which influence contact and exposure to infection as



well as in the particular age period of the susceptible individual. The following epidemic diseases were increased during 1927 as compared with 1926:

DISEASE	1927	1926	INCREASE
Mumps .....	2,038	396	1,242
Chicken pox .....	2,312	1,813	599
Whooping Cough .....	2,143	1,382	761
Scarlet Fever .....	1,422	1,023	399
Diphtheria .....	696	408	288

#### Mumps Greatest Increase

By far the greatest increase in epidemic diseases was reported under mumps. This infection although one of the milder diseases still causes the individual affected considerable loss of time from school or work. The incubation period is long averaging three weeks and the patient may remain infective for as long as six weeks. This being so when once a focus of infection has been established possibilities of infection are manifold, the virus being spread by those in the incipient stage as well as in the apparently recovered cases. Mumps is apparently a disease of the Spring months, the majority of cases reported in 1927 being in April, May and June.

#### Whooping Cough Increased

It has been observed that whooping cough prevalence follows generally upon measles epidemics. The high prevalence of measles in 1926, 7,068 cases reported, apparently indicated a possible high rate of whooping cough for 1927, a prophesy which was realized in 2,143 cases as compared with 1,382 in 1926, an increase of 761 reported cases. There is apparently a carry over to the following year of a contagion of sufficient intensity to spread with great rapidity as weather conditions favor contact and exposure.

### Mild Scarlet Fever Makes Long Quarantine Irrsorne.

There was an increase in cases of scarlet fever reported for 1927 of 399 as compared with 1926. The mildness of the present type of disease makes its control much more difficult than when grave symptoms confine the patient to bed. Among the 1,422 cases reported there were but five deaths making a case fatality of less than one per cent and a population death rate of 2.6 per 100,000. When the former virulence of scarlet fever is remembered, when the case mortality at times reached 20 to 30 per cent of all cases, the present mild infection appears to have little relationship. To remind us, however, that we have to deal with one of the major infections, we did have an occasional severe case with a fatal ending and quite a fair proportion of all cases have evidence of damage to special organs such as eyes, ears, nose and throat. The quarantine regulations of State authority are evidence of this and, scarlet fever becoming increasingly difficult to enforce, the average citizen taking no special relationship between so mild an infection and the long isolation and quarantine period of thirty days.

### Diphtheria More Prevalent

#### 83% of Cases Under 10 Years of Age

The cases of diphtheria reported in the city during 1927 were 107 as compared with 408 in 1926, an increase of 288. Diphtheria became especially prevalent in the months of October, November, and a large peak in the first half of December. The case mortality was high, 80 per cent, and the fatality rate 13.3 per 100,000 population. The case diphtheria fatality rate was nearly three times higher than the rate for 1926, 4.6 per 100,000.

Among the reported cases 35 per cent were in children under five years, the pre-school age, and 48 per cent

between five and nine years of age, that is 82 per cent of all cases were under ten years of age. The deaths from diphtheria totaled 62, of which 67 per cent were at ages five years and under, while 25 per cent between five and ten years, and 8 per cent over ten years. The high prevalence of diphtheria in certain years is usually contingent upon the presence of large numbers of healthy carriers where contact with susceptible individuals brings about infection. The large proportion of deaths from diphtheria among the pre-school children again draws attention to the need for immunizing this group against diphtheria. The school children are being increasingly protected by immunization in the school as a result of a continuous campaign of education through these channels. It remains for parents and doctors to see that the children under school age receive likewise protection against this very dangerous enemy of child life.

## ACCIDENT OR INTENT

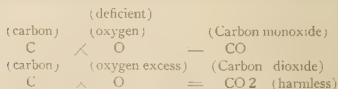
### How far are Gas Poisonings Preventable?

C. V. CRASTER, M. D.

Although deaths from gas poisonings do not bulk large in the total mortality of cities they are interesting as a study in prevention. Only occasionally is the public shocked by some tragic instance where perhaps whole families have been wiped out as a result of poisoning by illuminating gas or by the escape of furnace or motor fumes containing the very dangerous carbon monoxide gas as a constituent. By far the most dangerous gas is that derived from a furnace or stove burning fuel. Because the proportion of carbon monoxide may be as high as eighty per cent. Inasmuch as this gas is colorless, odorless and tasteless, there are no means of detecting its presence or of having one's attention drawn to it unless the escaping fumes are accompanied by some strong smelling gases,

and this is not often the case. It is for this reason that ordinary commercial gas as supplied for domestic use and which contains large quantities of carbon monoxide is diluted with carbonous gases which act as retainers so that any gas escape from gas ranges or domestic fixtures is not so extremely poisonous as carbon monoxide gas. It is this so-called carbonous gas which takes so much a toll of lives among those people who use gas for heating their automobiles with the doors and windows of their garages tightly closed. On this subject it is worth a word that the prevention of gas poisoning would be a simple question of a proper understanding of the poisonous gases containing carbon monoxide.

Carbon monoxide is the perfect silence killer among the products of combustion where coal, gasoline, oil or coal gas is used. It is always produced in small or large amounts where there has been a deficiency of oxygen present to properly oxidize the fuel used. This can be seen in the following simple example. The element carbon combines with the oxygen of the air in all processes of burning coal or the by products of its distillation.



Often happens that in turning down a furnace where gas is being consumed carbon is lumped upon a red-hot surface the oxygen supply is shut off and production of carbon monoxide is started. This would be safe enough if the natural drafts of the furnace were in operation, but the burning down process is accompanied by the closing of the drafts and flues and the escape of the products of combustion into the surrounding atmosphere.

This same thing holds good where ordinary illuminating gas is burnt with a deficient supply of oxygen as when gas burners are defective or when a Bunsen is improperly adjusted. How far are the ordinary occurrences of gas poisonings preventable?

A record of sixteen deaths presumably due to gas poisoning that occurred during the year in the City of Newark and investigated as to accidental or intentional nature, allowed some interesting deductions to be drawn. Most of these cases occurred among a class of the population habitually or occasionally indigent, some aged, unemployed, various and anomalous, and others apparently among the ignorant or unlettered minority of a floating population. The evidence in many of these cases was conflicting and in a number the purpose or intent was clear.

Case of G. F. H., 55 years old, white, found in a room on the third floor of a rooming house. The landlady stated that the deceased had lived there for three months, had lost his employment but had started a mail order business of his own. His business not proving profitable, he had started to drink. Absence from his room for a week previous to his death, he explained on his return, was due to his being in a New York hospital suffering from Delirium Tremens caused by chronic alcoholism. He remained in his room all day Saturday and was found dead on Sunday afternoon.

The body was found lying in the bed partly clothed. Dissected for gas in room apparently from a gas heater attached to a floor gas jet which was found turned off. Gas heater was found defective allowing gas to escape in small quantities into the room. It was contended by the examining inspector that due to his weakened physical condition the deceased was easily overcome by small quan-

ties of escaping gas. Apparently accidental death as intent would have revealed gas jet fully turned on.

Case of A. H., 49 years old, white, living with his wife and family. On December 3rd he came home under the influence of drink, advised by his wife to go to bed and have a sleep. This he did, but upon his wife going to the room to awake him at 8:30 A. M. the following morning she noticed an odor of gas coming from his room. Upon entering, the deceased was found lying fully clothed on the bed. The room was full of gas which was escaping from a gas jet on the wall. The stop cock of this gas jet was found to be defective upon which the victim had hung his hat, collar and tie and in doing so had inadvertently partly turned on the gas. This was undoubtedly an accidental death.

Case of W. K., 56 years old white, was found dead in a gas filled room. Gas was escaping from a gas outlet in the wall which had been used to connect by a rubber hose with a gas plate used for heating water. The deceased was an alcoholic and suffered from rheumatism. Probably an accidental death as the stop cock upon the gas plate was turned on and probably the rubber tube was accidentally disconnected from the open gas cock upon the wall.

Case of H. P., aged 82, white, found dead in a kitchen of a cooking house. Kitchen aided vent gas coming from an open gas cock in the cooking range. The fixture was well used and our records have been accidentally turned on. Probably accidental death.

Cases of P. O'R. and M. O'R., aged 86 and 83 years, husband and wife, were found in a small two-story house. House was locked and one of the victims, the husband, was seen sitting in a chair at the window presumably asleep. Neighbor's calls and knocks remaining unanswered.

the police were called who forced an entrance. House was found filled with gas escaping from open jets in every room of the house. Apparently a suicide pact as both were found in a natural position with no marks of violence upon them.

Case of J. H., aged 61, white, found dead in the kitchen of his home by his wife at 6:45 in the morning. Deceased had arisen at 4 A. M. and descended to the kitchen to get warm. Having lighted all the burners in the kitchen range and closed all the doors he sat down in a chair alongside the range. Found in the position with all gas jets burning. A case of accidental carbon monoxide poisoning as a result of lack of proper ventilation. The gas fixtures were found to be in first class condition.

Case of H. G., aged 74, white, found dead in the kitchen of an apartment. The deceased was a plumber by trade and had been employed by the owner to connect up a new gas range in the kitchen. He was given the keys of the apartment by the owner and was seen entering to work at 8 A. M. Neighbors noticed the smell of gas during the day and when the owner returned in the evening, he was found dead with gas escaping from an open gas cock. It was the opinion of the attending physician that the deceased had suffered from an apoplectic stroke and in taking had opened the gas cock and becoming unconscious quickly died from the escaping gas. Accidental death was the cause.

Case of G. F., aged 74, white, found dead in a gas filled room. Gas was found escaping from a pipe in the wall from which the cap had been unscrewed by means of a pair of pliers which were found upon the floor. Undoubtedly a suicide.

Case of C. K., aged 40, white, found dead in a room of a furnished room house. He was employed as a painter and had been working on the ceiling of the room at the time of his death. The room was found filled with gas which was escaping from a partly turned on gas jet located in the ceiling of the room. The fixtures in the room and the condition of the room were found to be in good condition and in the case of the room fixtures might easily have been turned on accidentally.

Case of A. R., aged 66, white, found dead in the kitchen of her home at 11:50 A. M. by her son who had left earlier in the morning for work. A gas plate was found upon the kitchen range with a rubber tube used to connecting same to a gas fixture in the ceiling. The rubber tubing had been disconnected at the plate and wound round the central fixture the stop cock of which had been allowed to remain open. Evidence proved an accidental death.

Case of J. H., aged 63, white, was found dead in bed in a room of a rooming house with the windows tightly closed, the room full of gas flowing from two open gas jets upon a central chandelier. The deceased had the reputation of being a heavy drinker. Gas fixtures in the room were not found defective and as there were two gas cocks found open, it was held to indicate a case of suicide.

Case of B. L., 23 years old, white, found dead in the kitchen of her apartment which was filled with gas proceeding from an open gas cock upon the range. The deceased had been working on the ceiling of the room at the time of her death. She had been suffering from a long illness. There was no evidence of any other cause of death. It was held to be a case of suicide. The gas fixtures were found to be in good condition and the gas cock was found to be open.



the gas cock and that when recovery from the faint could take place the gas flames overcame the victim and brought about death. Examination of gas apparatus showed same to be in excellent shape.

Case of H. L., aged 28, white, a world war veteran who collected gascones and was subject to periods of unconsciousness due to a blow upon the head. He came home late 1 A. M. and proceeded to the kitchen to cook himself a late supper of eggs. Not seen again by wife till 7.30 A. M. when he was found dead in a rocking chair in the kitchen which was full of gas from an open stop cock on gas range. Probably accidental death. No cause for suicide were ascertainable.

Case of P. S., aged 56, white, found overcome with gas at 3 P. M. lying in bed in a room adjoining the kitchen partly dressed, with food prepared upon the kitchen table. Kitchen and adjoining room filled with gas and windows tightly closed. Gas cocks on range fully turned on. Was seen at 1 A. M. in an intoxicated condition. Probably accidental death.

Case of T. C., 42 years old, white, found dead in a room in a rooming house. Had been out of work for three months and had been mentally depressed. Room found full of gas escaping from a gas fixture upon the wall which had been wrenched upside down so as to bring same in close contact with the mouth of the deceased. Body was found undressed upon bed with bed clothes wrapped around the head and mouth open in direct line with gas jet from which gas was flowing. An undoubted suicide.

#### COMMENT

A notable observation was in the ages of the persons killed by gas apparently those of individuals well along in

years. Ten of the sixteen were over fifty years of age while there were three over eighty years. This would suggest that agelessness and helplessness of age has considerable bearing upon possibility of deaths from gas poisoning. Accidental causes were evident in ten of the sixteen cases while suicides were in quite aged people two over eighty years of age, one over 70 and one over sixty years. In quite a few of the cases alcoholism was a contributory factor to the accidental results. In only a few cases could the occurrence be said to be preventable, these being instances of faulty gas cocks loose or leaking in some recurrence of safety and the employment of rubber hose as connection between gas outlets and gas plates or heaters. The main danger would appear to be in the lack of adequate vents for consumed gas upon ranges and gas heaters and the use of porous easily disconnected rubber tubing for connecting gas apparatus with wall pipes. Anything but iron gas pipes for gas fixtures should be forbidden by law and all gas apparatus should be required to be provided with exits for burnt gases leading direct to a chimney shaft or to the open air.

## THE HEATING OF HOUSES

### Its Legal Enforcement When Contracted For

By C. V. CRASTER, M. D.,

*Health Officer*

Since the earliest times man has used fire for the purpose of warming himself or keeping away wild animals from his requisites. From the crude beginnings of the open hearth and brazier of the ancient Romans and Greeks there has been gradually developed through the ages more and more efficient methods of producing heat in the dwellings of men.

**Heat, a Necessity in Houses**

Although, there are certain parts of the earth's surface—the tropical and subtropical zones—where artificial heat is not required in houses, there are large portions of the globe otherwise well adapted as habitats for man which without the necessity of artificial heating of some kind would not be habitable with comfort except during the summer months of the year.

It may be said that the artificial heating of dwellings is necessary between the fortieth degree of Latitude North and South to either pole, during nearly half the year, varying according to the length of the summer period in each region.

The necessity for heating homes has been shown to exist in the slight resistance of young children and the aged to extreme changes in the indoor temperature. The lack of adequate heating in homes has been seen to bring about undesirable crowding together to conserve body heat to interfere with proper ventilation, and encourage a general absence of opportunities for proper bodily cleansing. Where there is insufficient means of heating there is also an overburdening of the body with clothing, as well as no effective means of washing and laundering. Epidemic diseases are more common among a population that is crowded together in unventilated rooms, and in fact it was in conditions such as these that the medieval plagues ran rampant through the Middle Ages.

**Heat Needed for Physiological Reasons**

"Burning fuel in the furnace saves fuel in the human machine," says M. J. Rosenau. This is true of all conditions where man is exposed to extreme cold, his body machinery having to make good in an increased production

of heat in his tissue metabolism. This greater demand for heat production is laid upon the young whose tissue changes are necessary for building up body structures, in the aged whose body resistance to cold is low, and in sickness where in many cases conservation of heat and energy is important so that the special virus of disease may be successfully fought.

The provision of adequate heat in houses is thus important in many ways, "it especially saves the strain upon the metabolism of the young, the old and the feeble?" There is also the added comfort of heated houses which relieves the body of the irritant of continued cold and makes for relaxation and sleep. In public buildings many activities would be impossible were it not for artificial heat during the winter months, this is particularly the case with factories, workshops, hospitals, schools and theatres.

#### Average Individual Demands Heated Home

Although there are individual susceptibilities to heat and cold the average person in such climates as America where the outside temperatures so frequently fall considerably below the standard required for comfort, demands a very adequate heating of dwelling and working places. There is no doubt that the average house equipped with a central heating system is very much liable to be overheated during the winter months, but it is a debatable question whether this is not offset by the benefits of the system in the increased comfort and freedom from the results of extreme cold to the members of the family. Overheating is undesirable and probably unhealthy but it is usually accompanied by greater freedom of movement and more opportunity for indulgence in a better personal hygiene, as well as a more even temperature so necessary for children and old people. Education in the harmful

results of a too dry temperature in our houses has resulted in the adoption of automatic heat controls and will no doubt result also in the development of some form of easily applied humidifying apparatus to the present heating systems.

### **Heat Furnished by Contract**

One of the results of advancing civilization is the disruption of our old ideas of the home dwelling as well as the workshops and the development of the Apartment House, with its many problems of community interest and the skyscraper office building. However we may dislike these new ideas concentrating, as they do, under one roof, great numbers of people, they have come to stay, inasmuch as they make for cheapness of building and operation, and the centralizing of various utilities of community as well as business life.

The building of such large community centers has had also a marked effect upon building restrictions and sanitary requirements as well as the various utilities including water, light, power and heat. Construction must be of the best, light and power ample for all needs, and similarly where a lease calls for adequate heating of a home or office building this must be carried out so that comfort and business efficiency shall not be curtailed or interfered with.

### **Coal Strikes and Emergencies Effect Contract Heating**

During the world war and again during the recent anthracite coal strike many complaints were made that landlords had refused to pay high prices for coal and in spite of specified contracts to provide heat had failed to do so during times when the outside temperature during the winter was to zero or below and manifest hardships were being experienced. The law books were searched for statutes that would meet the case but without results and

police powers were manifestly unequal to enforce the provisions of a contract the recourse for which was of course at Court of Common Pleas a long and sometimes arduous procedure.

#### Heating Ordinances Adopted

Under the circumstances the situation was met by a number of cities in the Eastern States adopting what was known as a Heating Ordinance. This did not mean that any attempt was made to compel a landlord to provide heat but only where the lease or agreement to rent called for heating of the rented premises. The City of Newark adopted such an ordinance in February, 1920, the most important section of which required the following:

"It shall be the duty of every person, firm or corporation who shall have contracted or undertaken, or shall be bound to heat or to furnish heat for any building or portion thereof, occupied as a home or as a business establishment where one or more persons are employed to heat or to furnish heat for every occupied room in such building or portion thereof so that a minimum temperature of sixty eight (68) degrees Fahrenheit may be maintained therein at all such times. Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to buildings or portions thereof used and occupied for trades, business or occupation where higher or lower temperatures are essential.

By this section it is clear that no action can be taken unless there has been a specific contract to provide heat. Where no lease is signed evidence of intention or obligation is taken for granted where there is one central heating plant for a number of apartments or working rooms.

The seasons are usually erratic in their extremes of temperature so that to meet the vagaries of climate the Newark Ordinance calls for a temperature of 68 degrees

Fahrenheit during the winter when the outside temperature falls below fifty degrees Fahrenheit, and the hours when the temperature shall be maintained between six and ten in the morning to ten o'clock in the evening when the building is occupied as a home and during the working hours of a business building.

### **Penalty for Violation Heavy**

The penalty incurred for a violation of the heating ordinance is one hundred dollars (\$100) for the first offense and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each subsequent offense.

### **Enforcement**

No matter how good or necessary a law may be its usefulness depends upon whether or not it is properly enforced. The cities possessing heating laws report a general enforcement with no difficulty in making violators observe the law. It is certain that a lack of heat is a very insistent deficiency and one that does not allow itself to be easily forgotten. Either by reason of the clamor raised by the sufferer or the intelligence of the property owner and a proper knowledge of the penalty incurred, very few heat violations come into court in Newark. It is also not difficult to obtain the sympathy of the bench when it can be shown that the property owner has no excuse for not providing heat except the possession of a parsimonious or avaricious temperament.

### **Heat Ordinances in Other Cities**

The necessity for heat in our dwellings and workshops is of course only a necessity in parts of the country where climate conditions are rigorous. Heating ordinances have, however, been adopted generally in the large cities

North of the Mason and Dixon line. Among fifty one large cities answering an enquiry upon this subject twenty-one had heat supervision and thirty none. Seven of the latter had no need of it because of geographical location, these are Norfolk, Va.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Richmond, Va.; Fort Worth, Texas; Dallas, Texas; Houston, Texas, and Memphis Tenn.

Among the twenty one cities with heat supervision seven were working under a State law covering heat enforcement. These were in the States of New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

In five instances the regulations applied only to dwellings and did not include factories or offices, on the other hand two cities had regulations for factories only.

#### **Heating Regulations Enforced Mostly By Health Departments**

The requirement for adequate heating is so manifestly a question of health and comfort of the individual as well as being directly related to disease prevention that the enforcement of a heating ordinance would appear to be a function of city health departments.

Some slight difference of opinion among our law makers is shown, however, to exist in the information obtained from twenty large cities the enforcement of the heating ordinances in two being in the hands of building departments, two others by special commission, two by police departments, and fourteen by health departments. It would appear however that it is a generally accepted view that heating has a direct relation to health and its absence in places where large groups of people have to live or work is of serious concern to the public health.

Cities in the zone of rigorous winter with prevailing low temperatures having no heating ordinances were:



Lowell, Mass	Trenton, N. J.
New Bedford, Mass	Camden, N. J.
Springfield, Mass.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fall River, Mass.	Erie, Pa.
St Paul, Minn.	Akron, O.
Minneapolis, Minn	Toledo, O.
Detroit, Mich.	Indianapolis, Ind.
Kansas City, Mo.	Spokane, Wash.
Providence, R. I.	

The following cities have heating regulations either local or by State Law.

					Population	Area	Court	Is Capital?	Is City in Capital?	
Newark, N. J.	Y	H	Y	Y	329	8	2	YES	YES	
Portland, Ore.	Y	H	Y	No	—	0	0	No	YES	
Dayton, Ohio	Y	BLDG	Y	Y	1	0	0	YES		STATE LAW
Bridgeton, N. Y.		Court	Y	Y						STATE LAW
Boston, Mass.	Y	Spec. COMM.)	Y	Y	850	2	2	YES	YES	
Columbian, Ohio	Y	H	NEW	Y				YES	YES	
Rochester, N. Y.		H	Y	No		2	2	YES		STATE
New Haven, Conn.		H	Y	No	53	0	0	YES		STATE
Cambridge, Mass.		Police	Y	Y	35	0	0	YES		STATE
Bridgeton, Conn.		H	Y	Y	0	0	0	YES		STATE
Cleveland, Ohio	Y	H	Y	Y	615	10	4	YES		
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Y	H	Y	Y	60	1	1	YES	YES	
Syracuse, N. Y.	Y	H	Y	Y	72	0	0	—		
Washington, D. C.	Y								YES	
Albany, N. Y.	Y	BLDG.	Y	Y	0	0	0	YES		
Jersey City, N. J.	Y	H	Y	Y	386	20	11	YES	YES	
Chicago, Ill.	Y	H	Y	Y	?	6	6	YES	YES	
Milwaukee, Wis.	Y	H	Y	Y	413	15	10	YES	YES	
St. Louis, Mo.	Y	H	Y	No	55	3	1	YES	YES	
Worcester, Mass.	—	(Spec. COMM.)	Y	No	125	—	—	YES	YES	STATE
New York City	Y	H	Y	Y	3,711	16	10	YES	YES	

CRUDE DEATH RATES FOR NEWARK ACCORDING TO  
CENSUS AND INTERCENSAL ESTIMATED INCREASES

(Rate per 1,000 Population)

Year	Population	No. of Deaths	Death Rate
1894	213,125	4,543	22.28
1895	215,725	4,615	21.37
1896	225,000	4,716	20.96
1897	230,000	4,010	17.43
1898	235,000	4,303	18.30
1899	240,000	3,537	18.90
1900	246,676	5,006	20.34
1901	250,000	4,806	19.22
1902	255,000	4,943	19.38
1903	266,000	4,923	18.50
1904	272,000	5,378	19.77
1905	283,239	5,025	17.74
1906	290,000	5,551	19.14
1907	300,000	5,724	19.08
1908	305,000	5,207	17.07
1909	311,000	5,529	17.77
1910	347,469	5,764	16.64
1911	352,000	5,337	15.16
1912	370,000	5,423	14.65
1913	380,000	5,562	14.63
1914	390,000	5,809	14.70
1915	375,000	5,382	14.30
1916	385,000	6,357	16.50
1917	405,000	6,205	15.30
1918	430,000	8,483	19.72
1919	440,000	5,534	12.57
1920	414,216	5,551	13.40
1921	425,000	4,774	11.24
1922	432,000	5,209	12.06
1923	439,000	5,221	11.67
1924	446,000	5,004	11.22
1925	453,000	5,310	11.67
1926	466,000	5,606	11.85
1927	467,000	5,086	10.90

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES—RATES PER 100,000  
POPULATION, 1894-1926

Year	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever	Diph- theria	Tubercu- losis (all forms)
1894 . . . . .	33.8	16.7	.....	246.3
1895 . . . . .	16.2	23.2	126.6	225.3
1896 . . . . .	7.6	20.9	96.9	247.6
1897 . . . . .	23.5	14.3	59.6	223.0
1898 . . . . .	6.4	17.4	56.6	260.0
1899 . . . . .	14.2	25.0	51.7	260.0
1900 . . . . .	22.4	20.3	58.1	274.7
1901 . . . . .	9.2	22.8	41.2	252.0
1902 . . . . .	18.0	18.4	41.2	258.8
1903 . . . . .	26.7	23.7	45.1	269.9
1904 . . . . .	44.1	14.7	55.1	284.9
1905 . . . . .	15.9	14.1	38.8	275.7
1906 . . . . .	11.7	17.2	34.1	293.4
1907 . . . . .	13.7	23.0	31.7	265.7
1908 . . . . .	29.2	11.5	21.6	260.7
1909 . . . . .	22.5	12.5	33.8	245.6
1910 . . . . .	11.2	12.7	29.9	233.7
1911 . . . . .	6.0	10.5	21.0	200.8
1912 . . . . .	3.0	7.0	24.6	161.1
1913 . . . . .	6.9	7.9	28.0	192.9
1914 . . . . .	6.8	6.6	10.4	171.1
1915 . . . . .	1.6	2.9	13.1	215.5
1916 . . . . .	1.8	6.0	14.8	203.4
1917 . . . . .	0.7	4.2	12.3	202.5
1918 . . . . .	2.6	3.5	19.1	185.6
1919 . . . . .	2.7	2.0	11.3	144.8
1920 . . . . .	2.9	1.9	14.9	130.4
1921 . . . . .	5.9	2.8	10.4	104.9
1922 . . . . .	3.5	2.8	16.9	99.1
1923 . . . . .	1.1	2.5	7.7	92.5
1924 . . . . .	1.8	2.7	8.7	87.9
1925 . . . . .	2.0	1.1	9.3	83.4
1926 . . . . .	1.3	1.5	4.6	91.5
1927 . . . . .	2.6	1.3	13.3	82.9

## MORTALITY UNDER SPECIAL HEADINGS, 1918-1927

CAUSES	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
Total All Causes	5,396	5,009	5,310	5,311	5,211	5,269	4,706	5,551	5,544	8,483
Infantile Paralysis	6	1	8		4	1	4	7	2	6
Typhoid Fever	6	7	5	12	11	12	12	8	9	15
Measles	0		110	1						
Scarlet Fever	3	69	9	16	41	46	13	50	7	120
Whooping Cough	12	6	5	8	5	15	25	12	12	11
Diphtheria	4	1	1	34	19	28	5	56	4	54
Inf. of	62	21	42	39	34	33	44	64	50	82
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebrospinal)	3	1	1	17	7	5	18	27	16	138
Other Epidemic Diseases	8	1	8	10	15	13	1	19	2	45
Tuberculosis (Consumption)	3	1	1	1			1		2	1
Tuberculosis (Meningitis)	445	438	435	446	457	477	497	470	522	683
Other Tuberculosis	27	30	20	21	17	31	33	34	41	61
Cancer, Malignant Tumors	25	24	23	24	42	31	35	36	44	54
Single Malignant	480	418	493	403	406	379	408	368	368	541
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain	36	16	30	34	42	24	24	39	30	38
Organic Heart Disease	533	553	559	55	146	146	115	29	40	319
Brain Disease	10,1	948	850	727	640	510	49	570	677	677
Pneumonia (Lobar)	4	45	70	70	78	84	73	105	98	178
Pneumonia (Broncho)	31	194	135	170	178	115	35	154	437	1079
Other Respiratory Diseases	167	281	209	195	219	252	147	302	213	469
Diseases of Stomach (Cancer excepted)	8	23	73	70	88	91	65	81	5	9
Diarrhoeal Diseases (Under 5 years)	36	43	50	55	41	63	49	48	53	71
Appendicitis, Typhitis	87	128	129	157	154	18	10	44	105	131
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	86	108	84	76	80	87	65	60	64	64
Cerebrovascular	51	51	43	54	44	45	41	36	49	64
Cerebrovascular	42	37	26	41	30	34	38	32	42	51
Exhaustion, Neuritis	266	331	343	399	340	346	417	50	104	629
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)	25	16	21	23	12	9	3	4	1	6
Puerperal, Septicaemia	14	9	20	24	19	18	18	22	14	11
Other Puerperal Diseases	50	57	61	63	33	40	56	45	42	42
Congenital Defects and Malformation	358	383	376	356	376	362	403	402	345	447
Old Age	47	40	48	76	42	46	28	34	44	27
Accident	334	304	343	296	338	257	241	278	404	489
Homicide	35	36	31	28	32	30	20	13	6	20
Suicide	76	65	54	50	56	54	68	47	56	50
Ill-defined Causes	24	28	46	22	13	10	1	3		2
All other Causes	731	793	821	756	791	816	715	664	659	640
Yearly Death Rate per 1,000	10.9	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.1	11	13.4	12.6	19.7

TABLE 1926 AND 1927 DEATHS AND CAUSES AS COMPARED WITH FIVE YEAR PERIOD, 1921-1925  
The following table shows the total number of deaths from each given cause together with the percentage of each cause  
Contributed to the total

CAUSES	Number of Deaths 1927	Percent of Total	Number of Deaths 1926	Percent of Total	Number of Deaths 1921-1925	Percent of Total
Total All Causes	5,296	100	5,606	100.00	25,764	100.00
Infantile Paralysis	6	.1	1	..	17	.1
Typhoid Fever	6	.1	7	.1	42	.2
Malaria	0	..	..	..	1	..
Smallpox	0	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	3	..	69	1.2	125	.5
Scarlet Fever	12	.2	6	.1	58	.2
Whooping Cough	31	.6	16	.3	130	.5
Diphtheria	62	1.2	21	.4	232	.9
Influenza	23	.4	23	.4	179	.7
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)	8	.2	4	.1	60	.2
Other Epidemic Diseases	3	..	1	..	2	..
Tuberculosis (All Types Combined)	335	6.4	368	6.6	1,917	7.4
Tuberculosis Meningitis	27	.5	30	.5	122	.5
Other Tuberculosis	25	.5	23	.4	121	.5
Chronic Meningitis	480	9.1	498	8.9	2,089	8.1
Acute Meningitis	36	..	15	..	154	.6
Apoplexy (Stroke) of the Brain	153	3.0	151	2.7	1,215	4.7
Chronic Heart Disease	1,019	19.2	948	17.0	4,456	17.3
Bronchitis	92	.6	45	.8	435	1.7

TABLE 1926 AND 1927 DEATHS AND CAUSES COMPARED WITH FIVE YEAR PERIOD 1921-1925—(continued)

CAUSES	Number of Deaths 1927	Percent of Total	Number of Deaths 1926	Percent of Total	Number of Deaths 1921-1925	Percent of Total
Pneumonia, Lobar	312	5.9	394	7.0	1,577	6.1
Pneumonia, Broncho	167	3.1	281	5.0	1,022	4.0
Other Respiratory Diseases	78	1.3	73	1.3	417	1.6
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	36	.7	43	.8	255	1.0
Liver Diseases	8	.1	128	2.4	91	.3
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	89	1.7	108	2.0	396	1.7
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	54	1.0	51	.9	227	.9
Cirrhosis of Liver	42	.9	37	.6	169	.6
Biliary Tract Diseases	69	1.3	131	2.4	1,845	7.1
Diseases of Vagina and Cervix	5	.0	10	.0	68	.3
Puerperal Septicaemia	14	.3	9	.2	99	.4
Other Puerperal Diseases	56	1.0	57	1.0	253	1.0
Congenital Deformity and Malformation	358	6.8	383	6.8	1,873	7.3
Old Age	37	.7	40	.7	190	.7
Accident	334	6.4	304	5.4	1,475	5.7
Homicide	35	.7	36	.6	141	.5
Suicide	76	1.3	65	1.2	282	1.1
Infected Cures	24	.5	28	.5	92	.4
All other Causes	731	13.8	793	14.2	3,899	15.1

MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES BY WARDS  
FOR YEAR 1927

Ward	Estimated Population	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population
1	34,084	272	7.9
2	19,167	204	10.1
3	39,988	486	12.2
4	14,019	183	13.1
5	23,508	234	9.9
6	22,907	217	9.4
7	19,262	196	10.2
8	35,012	426	12.3
9	39,091	424	10.9
10	25,633	236	9.2
11	23,636	244	10.3
12	28,643	244	8.5
13	43,260	478	11.1
14	40,685	348	8.5
15	18,035	209	11.0
16	40,471	375	9.3
Non-Resident	Deaths	459	
Unknown		55	



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE PERIODS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES  
OF DEATH IN NEWARK, N. J., 1927

CAUSES OF DEATHS	TOTAL DEATHS		UNDER 5 YEARS		5 to 24 YEARS		25 to 44 YEARS		45 to 64 YEARS		65 YEARS AND OVER	
	Deaths	Per Cent	Deaths	Per Cent	Deaths	Per Cent	Deaths	Per Cent	Deaths	Per Cent	Deaths	Per Cent
Measles ..	3	100.0	3	100.0								
Whooping Cough	31	100.0	40	100.0	1	3.2						
Diphtheria	62	100.0	34	54.8	27	43.6	1	1.6				
Influenza	23	100.0	4	17.4	1	4.4	5	21.7	7	30.4	6	26.1
Pneumonia, All forms	479	100.0	180	37.6	45	9.3	87	18.1	131	27.3	66	14.0
Bronchitis	31	100.0	18	58.1	2	6.4			3	9.7	11	35.5
Tuberculosis of Lungs	335	100.0			86	25.7	145	43.3	89	26.6	14	4.1
Diarrhoeal Diseases (Under 5 years)	82	100.0	82	100.0								
Congenital Debility and Malformations	358	100.0	358	100.0								
Bright's Disease	266	100.0	8	3.0	14	5.2	52	19.5	105	39.4	90	34.0
Apoplexy	173	100.0					26	7.0	160	42.9	187	50.1
Organic Heart Disease	1,119	100.0	14	1.4	58	5.7	142	13.9	420	41.2	385	37.8
Cancer ..	480	100.0			7	1.5	69	14.4	255	53.1	148	30.8
Accidents ..	434	100.0			63	18.9	97	29.0	98	29.3	49	14.7

# DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS FOR YEAR 1927

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Causes of Accidents	Totals						Males					Females				
	All Ages 1926	All Ages 1927	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 64	65 and over	All Ages 1926	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 64	65 and over	All Ages 1926	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 64	65 and over
* Automobiles	11	19	5		88	12	8	4	24	44	1	5	2	4	14	12
Burns and Scalds	0	41	15		7	4			1	11	4	13	8	5		
Falls	63	68	3	6	45	14	59	3	6	42	8	9			3	6
Illuminating gas	33	27			16	11	21			14	7	6			2	4
Drowning	11	6		2	4		6		2	4						
Trains	0	2			2		2			2						
Street Cars, R. Cars	19	19		1	18		19		1	18						
Poisoning (Alcohol)	12	4			4		3			3		1			1	
Poisoning	1						0			0					1	
Effects of Heat	5	3			3		3			3						
Other Accidents	12	14	3	2	7	2	8	2	1	4	1	6	1	1	3	1
Wagons	1	2			2		2			2						
Exposure to cold	0	1			1		1			1						
Fractures	6	3			2	1	2			2		1				1
Injuries by Animals	0	1				1						1				1
Electricity (Excluding, Excepted)	1	1					1			1						
Marine		1			10		11			10						
Street Cars													1		1	
Fireworks	1	1														
Carbon Monoxide (Auto)	0	2			2		2									
Totals 1927		334	27	46	199	62	255	15	35	160	36	79	12	11	30	26
Total 1926	304		34	46	159	66	231	20	33	141	38	73	14	13	18	28

\* Eleven of the automobile deaths occurred in New York, having been in New York Hospitals.

## 1927 MORTALITY IN LARGE CITIES

(Rate per 1,000 population per Census Report)

Somerville, Mass	92	Syracuse, N Y	122
Yonkers, N Y	93	Omaha, Neb	122
Seattle, Wash	95	Salt Lake City, Utah	122
Canton, Ohio	98	Camden, N J	123
Cleveland, Ohio	98	Dayton, Ohio	123
Grand Rapids, Mich	98	Lowell, Mass	127
Duluth, Minn	98	Worcester, Mass	128
Flint, Mich	98	St Louis Mo	129
Youngstown, Ohio	102	Washington, D C	129
Minneapolis, Minn	105	Indianapolis, Ind	131
Schenectady, N Y	106	Kansas City, Kans	131
Milwaukee, Wis	107	Kansas City, Mo	131
Fort Worth, Texas	107	Buffalo, N Y	133
Des Moines, Iowa	107	Columbus, Ohio	134
Detroit, Mich	108	Pittsburgh, Pa	136
Fall River, Mass	108	San Francisco, Cal	138
NEWARK, N J	109	Boston, Mass	139
New Bedford, Conn.	109	Baltimore, Md	141
Lynn, Mass	109	Trenton, N J	141
New Haven, Conn	110	Richmond, Va	141
Jersey City, N J	110	San Antonio, Texas	141
Oakland, Cal	111	El Paso, Texas	142
Cambridge, Mass	112	Knoxville, Tenn	144
Providence, R I	113	Denver, Col	145
St Paul, Minn	113	Utica, N Y	153
Springfield, Mass	113	Atlanta, Ga	153
Dallas, Texas	114	Birmingham, Ala	157
Chicago, Ill	115	Albany, N Y	160
Wilmington, Del	115	Cincinnati, Ohio	168
Rochester, N Y	116	Nashville, Tenn	175
New York City, N Y	118	San Diego, Cal	180
Toledo, Ohio	119	New Orleans, La	187
Paterson, N J	121	Memphis, Tenn	193
Philadelphia, Pa	122		

Newark's rate is the seventeenth lowest out of Sixty-seven cities in the United States having over 100,000 population

(Tabulation by The U S Bureau of the Census)

## CLASSIFICATION OF BIRTHS IN 1927

		Rate per 1,000 Population
Males	5,142	11.0
Females	4,900	10.5
Total	10,042	21.5
White	9,020	19.3
Colored	1,018	2.2
Yellow	4	
Illegitimate	125	0.3
Stillbirths	435	9.3

## YEARLY BIRTH RATE PER 100 POPULATION (1900-1927)

1927	21.5	1913	28.4
1926	22.7	1912	29.3
1925	24.0	1911	30.9
1924	25.7	1910	29.6
1923	25.3	1909	30.8
1922	25.4	1908	29.2
1921	27.5	1907	27.9
1920	28.3	1906	26.0
1919	25.7	1905	25.1
1918	27.0	1904	25.8
1917	29.1	1903	26.4
1916	29.7	1902	25.2
1915	29.2	1901	24.0
1914	29.0	1900	24.8





## BIRTH RATES BY WARDS FOR YEAR 1927

Rate per 1000 Ward Estimated Population based upon  
U. S. Census of 1920.

Ward	Estimated Population	Total Births Reported	Rate per 1,000 Population
1	34,084	755	22.2
2	16,167	212	11.1
3	39,988	635	15.9
4	14,019	143	10.2
5	23,508	416	17.7
6	22,907	359	11.3
7	19,262	318	16.5
8	35,012	738	21.1
9	39,091	844	21.6
10	25,633	612	23.1
11	25,636	382	16.1
12	28,643	492	13.7
13	43,260	1036	23.9
14	40,685	796	12.2
15	18,035	314	17.4
16	40,470	744	18.4
Non-resident	Births	1246	





ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**Division of Sanitation**



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**Division of Sanitation**

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*Charles V. Craster, M. D., D. P. H., Health Officer*

Dear Sir:

I herewith present the annual report of the Sanitary Division for the year ending December 31st, 1927.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. YOUNG,  
*Chief Clerk, Sanitary Division*

**SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY**

Garbage collections as reported by the Sanitary Inspectors were very good throughout the City during the entire year. During the annual Spring Clean Up it was found unnecessary to set aside any special collection days, the winter accumulation being collected on the regular weekly collection days.

Our Inspectors reports that the crosswalks and side walks throughout the City have been unusually free from any evidence of expectoration, there being very few arrests for violation of the Spitting Ordinance. In most instances the persons arrested were from out of town and were not acquainted with our regulations governing expectorating in public places.

A close supervision was kept on all railway and railroad terminals in the City to see that the platforms and

surroundings were kept in a clean and sanitary condition at all times. Posters warning the public of the necessity of adhering to our rules of sanitation was posted in all public places throughout the City.

#### **Duties of a Sanitary Inspector**

The Sanitary Division decided during the latter part of the year that a general change of all Sanitary Inspectors and Districts was necessary. We found that by assigning an Inspector to one district for too long a period it became more difficult for him to have violations abated.

We find that an Inspector in the Health Department is one of the most unpopular persons in the employ of the City, in the eyes of the property owners, because of the fact that when they inspect any premises and serve notices it always means an outlay of money.

The Inspectors were instructed not to put in all of their time in detecting foul odors or defective sewers, but that they must take a broader view of their duties to include all phases of sanitation, personal hygiene and the social aspect of the persons living on their districts. The field of the Sanitary Inspector has been changing greatly in recent years and he must be familiar with all problems pertaining to Public Health.

The functions of the Health Department can be classed in three stages, first — Sanitation, second — Control of disease and third — Prevention. Sanitary Inspectors have broad powers in the performance of their duties and have the same authority to enter any premises for the purpose of inspection as that of the Health Officer, and the more efficient the Inspector is the more he is properly performing his duty.

Health activities have been undergoing a great change

in recent years, minor activities are being combined into one great problem. In Health Department, the solution of which gives for a better and cleaner city in which to live.

### Legal Proceedings

There were three hundred and forty six (346) cases turned into the Law Department for legal action. Judgment was obtained twenty-eight (28). One hundred and ninety four (194) cases were discontinued on payment of costs owing to violations complained of being abated at the time cases were presented in court. Forty-nine (49) cases were discontinued without payment of costs, work being done. Forty four (44) cases were pending at the end of year. No service obtainable on thirty one (31) cases.

In addition to the above three hundred and eighty nine (389) twenty-four hour court summonses were served. It was necessary to serve these summonses as the conditions complained of required immediate abatement and would not warrant the usual court procedure.

### INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS DURING THE YEAR 1927

Total number of inspections made.....	110,180
Inspections from complaint cards.....	7,003
Original inspections made.....	102,741
Special inspections made.....	436
Total number of re-inspections made.....	33,921
Total number of nuisances found.....	22,203
Number of verbal notices served.....	7,557
Number of written notices served.....	6,216
Number of special notices served.....	9
Total number of notices served.....	13,782
Abatements from verbal notices.....	7,217
Abatements from written notices.....	8,060
Abatements from special notices.....	3

Total number of abatements .....	15,280
Alleyways inspected .....	17,142
Alleyways insanitary .....	1,919
Areaways inspected .....	7,500
Areaways insanitary .....	1,911
Cellars inspected .....	17,066
Cellars insanitary .....	2,593
Yards inspected .....	26,454
Inspections of cattle and chicken slaughter houses...	3,415
Cattle and chicken slaughter houses insanitary.	424
Cisterns and wells inspected .....	9
Cisterns and wells insanitary. ....	4
Cisterns and wells closed. ....	1
Factories inspected .....	381
Factories insanitary .....	25
Schools inspected .....	827
Schools insanitary .....	9
Store inspections .....	3,915
Stores insanitary .....	462
Tenement house inspections. ....	7,726
Tenement houses insanitary. ....	1,224
Houses unfit for habitation .....	8
Living rooms insanitary. ....	1,398
Dark and windowless rooms .....	82
Theatre inspections .....	588
Theatres insanitary .....	37
Buildings with no city water supply .....	227
Building unprovided with w. c. or P. v .....	7
Buildings with roofs, storm gutters or leaders defective..	216
Plumbing in or on premises defective. ....	1,741
Sewer connections ordered .....	43
Pits under water closets defective. ....	72
Water closets not supplied with water. ....	889
Privy vaults and cesspools inspections. ....	107
Privy vaults and cesspools insanitary .....	25
Privy vaults and houses ordered re-constructed. ..	2
Privy vaults ordered cleaned and filled. ....	48
Garbage and refuse accumulation .....	2,682
Stable inspections .....	1,676
Stables insanitary .....	381
Manure accumulation .....	397
Manure bins and pits uncovered. ....	204

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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Streets insanitary	3
General inspection cards filed in office	431
Visits to agents and owners of real estate	2,926
Warning cards handed to violators of spitting ordinance.....	287
Arrests made for violating spitting ordinance.....	13
Days detailed to enforce spitting ordinance.....	21
Number of spitting signs posted.....	155
Number of hours in court.....	517
Number of inspections for chicken and ice permits.....	601
Notices served for inspectors assigned to other districts.....	2,319
Dead animals reported.....	203
Complaints referred to other City Departments.....	182
Scavenger dumping grounds inspected.....	95
Number of quick summonses served.....	381
Miscellaneous inspections made.....	1,873
Home work applications investigated.....	271

LICENSES ISSUED BY THE SANITARY DIVISION  
FOR THE YEAR 1927

Animal permits	31
Bird store licenses	9
Chicken licenses	579
Commission house permits	38
Ice licenses	443
Refuse permits	19
Scavenger licenses	1
Poultry slaughter houses	66
Poultry market stall holders permits...	32





**ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY  
INSPECTOR AND ACTING CHIEF OF THE  
INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE DIVISION**

*To Dr. Charles V. Craster, Health Officer*

Dear Doctor:

I herewith submit my report for the year ending December 31st, 1927

Respectfully,

ANDREW J. BRADY,  
*Chief Sanitary Inspector and  
Acting Chief of the Industrial  
Hygiene Division.*

My duties as Chief Sanitary Inspector and reports submitted by Industrial Inspectors who cover the entire city, show the general sanitary condition throughout the city to be very good.

Inspectors' reports show factories, work shops and mills in good sanitary condition well lighted, ventilated and ample floor space with sufficient toilet, urinal and wash basin facilities and wash and dressing rooms. There are some factories that have sanitary drinking fountains and others are installing same.

Industrial lead, acid and other plants are furnishing their employees with the latest equipment for handling dangerous materials and several plants have medical inspection of their employees and hospital room with nurse attendant to care for emergency cases others have first aid kits.

The removal of ashes, garbage and rubbish throughout the city has been very satisfactory. Separation is not enforced in all parts of the city. The separated garbage is

collected and sent to the city piggery and fed to the pigs. Ashes and rubbish is used for filling in marsh land and other mosquito breeding places.

The annual Spring clean up week conducted by the Department of Public Affairs is a very good thing and is to be encouraged as it gives the property owners and tenants a chance to get rid of the Winter's accumulation of ashes and rubbish from yards, cellars and attics.

Samples of water are collected twice a month from swimming and wading pools as well as fountains, for bacteriological analysis and with few exceptions they are in good condition. The same may be said of the out door swimming pools.

The six licensed public lodging houses are inspected weekly and found to be in fairly good condition and complying with our requirements. They house from eleven to twelve hundred male lodgers.

An inspection was made of Mr. Charles Ross's premises at Stockton, N. J. Located in the Newark Water Shed were two cases of typhoid fever occurred in his family in the person of his wife and daughter. The cases and other members of the family were placed under quarantine by the State Department of Health and allowed to remain on the premises.

A detailed inspection was made during the year of barber shops, hair dressing and maniacuring parlors in the city and while a large number of them scored the necessary points, there were a number who were served with written notices to comply with the requirements of the Health Department.

By request, an inspection was made of Kamp Kamesha a Summer camp for boys and young men, owned and operated by the Young Mens Christian Association, also by

request of Mr. Baker, having a Summer home near Newton, N. J. Inspection and investigation were made and samples of water collected from well and springs.

There were three samples of water collected at Mr. Baker's property and six samples taken at Kamp Kiamasha and delivered to the laboratory for analysis. A detailed report was made to the Health Officer as to the general sanitary condition and state of repair with recommendations.

Number visits made to the Newark Water Shed.	24
Number visits made to Cedar Grove Reservoir	24
Number visits made to Belleville Reservoir	24

Samples of city drinking water supply collected at the following points for bacteria and chemical analysis

	Chemical	Bacteria
Oak Ridge stream.....	12	24
Clinton stream .....	12	24
Kanouse stream .....	12	24
Echo Lake stream.....	12	24
Marion intake inside of gate house.....	12	24
Cedar Grove reservoir inside of gatehouse.....	12	24
Cedar Grove reservoir outside of gatehouse.....	12	24
Belleville reservoir inside of gatehouse.....	12	24
Belleville reservoir outside of gatehouse.....		24
Health Department building.....		24
Prudential building, before filtration.....		13
Prudential building, after filtration .....		13
Wells and other sources out of city.....		8
Wells not used for drinking purposes.....	5	17
Newark Normal School.....		1
Charles Debevoise .....	1	

Total number of samples collected.....	102	292
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On all night trips to and from the water sheds the toilets on the railroad trains were closed while passing through the water shed.

### SAMPLES OF WATER COLLECTED FROM INDOOR SWIMMING POOLS

Hill Bath, 188 Broome Street.....	17
Charlton Bath, 36 Charlton Street.....	39
Howard Bath, 141 Howard Street.....	19
Robert Treat Bath 122 Howard Street.....	19
Mercer Bath, 32 Mercer Street...	22
Y W C A 53 Washington Street	20
Huler Bath, 20 W. Park Street	19
Y M C A, 107 Halsey Street	18
Newark A. C., 24 Park Place	13
City Bath, Paterson Street	18
City Bath, Morris Avenue	22
Elks Bath, 1048 Broad Street	12
Y W & Y M H A	18
Temple B'nai Abraham	15
	<hr/>
	216

### SAMPLES OF WATER COLLECTED FROM OPEN AIR SWIMMING POOLS

Dreamland Park	4
Branch Brook Park, Swimming Lake	1
Branch Brook Park, Wading Pool ..	1
West Side Park, Wading Pool	1
Park Avenue and Garside Street, Wading Pool	1
	<hr/>
Total	8

### ICE SAMPLES COLLECTED

Artificial ice	8
Total number samples delivered to Bacteriologist	575
Total number samples delivered to Chemist	102

### INSPECTIONS MADE BY HEALTH INSPECTORS ASSIGNED TO INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE DIVISION

Total number of inspections.....	5240
Inspections from complaints.....	219
Original inspections .....	4788

Special inspections .....	242
Total number of violations. ....	1480
Number of written notices served .....	348
Number of verbal notices served .....	868
Number of special notices served .....	19
Total number of notices served .....	1235
Abatements from written notices .....	485
Abatements from verbal notices .....	827
Abatements from special notices .....	14
Total number of abatements .....	1326
Factories, work shops and mills inspected .....	1850
Inspections made with other inspectors .....	97
Inspections made with Health Officer .....	6
Inspections of poultry slaughter houses .....	314
Inspections of cattle slaughter houses .....	30
Inspections of public comfort stations .....	172
Inspections of railroad stations and toilet rooms .....	87
Inspections of railroad freight yards .....	37
Inspections of hospitals .....	29
Inspections of other institutions .....	88
Inspections of public pool and billiard parlors .....	103
Inspections of barber shops .....	328
Inspections of hair dressing and manicuring parlors .....	54
Inspections of artificial ice plants .....	10
Inspections of ice depots .....	8
Inspections of cemeteries .....	5
Inspections of lodging houses .....	114
Inspections of public bath houses .....	159
Inspections of open air swimming pools .....	4
Inspections of open air wading pools .....	10
Inspections of motion picture theatres .....	186
Inspections of other theatres .....	43
Inspections of dance halls .....	169
Inspections of open air amusement parks .....	13
Inspections of play grounds .....	48
Inspections of bird stores .....	23
Inspections of city water sheds .....	150
Inspections of wells .....	11
Inspections of cisterns .....	3
Inspections of ash and rubbish dump .....	32
Inspections of dilapidated houses .....	44
Inspections made at night .....	32

Inspections made on Sunday	1
Miscellaneous inspections	24
Total number of re-inspections	2377
Number of factory cards filed in office	241
Number of investigations made	105
Number of lead poisoning cases	40
Number of anthrax cases	0
Number of mercury poisoning cases	0
Number of arsenic poisoning cases	0
Number of benzol poisoning cases	5
Number of ammonia fumes	1
Other industrial diseases	2
Total number of cases	48
Official calls made on industrial disease patients	68
Special investigations made for Health Officer	72
Illuminating gas poisoning cases	20
Number of applications for insulin	15
Number of open air camps, carnivals or other amusements	12
Number of hospital and other institutions	50
Number of noise complaints	40
Number of locations for factory or other building sites	3
Number of out of city summer camps investigated	1
Number of out of city investigations	7
Number of Water Shed typhoid fever cases investigated	1
Number of written reports made to Health Officer	203
Number of verbal reports made to Health Officer	62
Total reports made to Health Officer	265
Number of days at Water Shed	25
Number of days of special work	27
Number of official calls made on health work	377
Number of suits on absent employees	48
Number of persons notified to appear before Health Officer	67
Number of cases turned in for suit	8
Number of hours in court	17½
Number of violations referred to City and State Depts.	84

**REPORT OF DETAILED INSPECTION OF RABIES**

*Dr. Charles V. Craster, Health Officer.*

Dear Doctor:

I herewith present my annual report on Rabies Investigations for the year ending December 31, 1927

Respectfully,

CHARLES F. CONRAD,  
*Health Inspector*

The past year has again been marked by an exceptionally large number of persons bitten by dogs a total of 1,355 as compared with 1,159 in 1926, an increase of 196 over the preceeding year. The brain tissue of 87 suspected animals were examined and of this number 21 (city cases) and 14 (out of city cases) proved to be positive, making a total of 35 positive cases, as compared with 33 in 1926. Twenty nine persons were given Pasteur treatment as compared with forty seven the preceeding year. Rabid dogs were found in nine of our sixteen wards, the largest number (7) coming from the ninth ward. The fourteenth ward had the largest number of persons bitten (144) yet was free from rabies, the same as last year, and the lowest number of persons bitten (32) came from the twelfth ward. Again this year there was only a slight seasonal variation, as positive cases were found in ten of the twelve months of the year. November and December being the only exceptions. May had the greatest (4) with (3) each in April, June and July (2) in February and March, and (1) each in January, August, September and October.

**Out of City Cases Examined**

The brain tissue of Twenty seven suspected animals

were examined, from fourteen of our surrounding cities and towns, of which (14) proved positive and (13) negative. For the same period last year, (10) positive cases were found in twenty of the surrounding cities and towns which shows an increase. \*Nutley, N. J. had the largest number of positive cases (4).

The following is a list of positive and negative (out of city) cases examined for the year 1927:

	Pos	Neg		Pos	Neg
Nutley, N. J. ....	4	1	No. Caldwell, N. J.	1	0
So. Orange, N. J.	3	0	Bernardsville, N. J.	1	0
Bloomfield, N. J. ....	1	2	West Orange, N. J.	0	3
Belleville, N. J. .	1	2	Glen Ridge, N. J. ....	0	1
Verona, N. J. ....	1	1	Livingston, N. J. ...	0	1
Clifton, N. J. ....	1	0	Hillside, N. J. ...	0	1
Denville, N. J. ....	1	0	Montclair, N. J. .	0	1

\* NOTE. On April 27, 1927, Mr. Eugene W. Sullivan, Health Officer, Department of Health of Nutley, N. J., reported by 'phone to this Laboratory, that they had a case of Human Rabies, a boy living in Nutley, N. J., was bitten by an airedale in that town on March 23, 1927. The dog was destroyed and its head was brought to our laboratory for examination on March 23, 1927, and was found positive. The boy started Anti Rabic treatment the following day, March 24, 1927, and finished the course at Nutley, N. J. Boy died April 26, 1927, 33 days after being bitten.

## LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

### SUSPECTED ANIMAL BRAINS EXAMINED

The following table shows that there is no seasonal variation in rabies and only slight seasonal variations proving that it is an all year round disease:



CITY CASES				OUT OF CITY CASES				
Positive		Negative		Positive		Negative		
1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	
1	0	5	0	January .....	0	0	1	2
2	3	6	2	February .....	1	0	0	0
2	2	3	4	March .....	2	2	1	0
3	4	2	2	April .....	4	0	1	3
4	2	5	3	May .....	4	2	2	1
3	3	4	10	June .....	1	1	3	2
3	1	3	7	July .....	1	1	2	6
1	3	6	4	August .....	1	1	0	3
1	0	3	5	September ..	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	2	October .....	0	0	2	1
0	3	0	2	November ..	0	1	0	1
0	1	1	3	December ..	0	1	0	0
21	23	39	44	Totals .....	10	23	23	27
1927 -CITY				TOTAL		POS.	NEG.	
Animal brains examined. ....				60		21	39	
1927—OUT OF CITY				TOTAL		POS.	NEG.	
Animal brains examined. ....				27		14	13	

The brain tissue of two suspected cats were examined and both found negative

#### PERSONS BITTEN BY ANIMALS (IN THIS CITY) MONTHLY

	1927	1926		1927	1926
January .....	59	48	July . . . . .	178	153
February .....	79	43	August .....	125	102
March .....	118	96	September .....	116	92
April .....	127	109	October .....	87	94
May .....	157	125	November .....	71	65
June .....	167	168	December .....	71	64
Totals. ....				1355	1159

During several months the dog bites were so numerous that an extra inspector was found necessary in order to properly investigate and supervise all the cases

The following table shows the number of dog bites and rabid dogs in Newark, listed according to wards for the year 1927:

DOG BITES AND RABID DOGS REPORTED BY WARDS

Ward	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Bites	3	3	138	8	60	122	81	67	108	37	87	32	139	144	89	136	1355
Rabid Dogs	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	7	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	21

The largest number of dog bites were in the 14th ward, the lowest number in the 12th ward. The largest number of rabid dogs were found in the 9th ward. Twenty-nine persons who were bitten or exposed to infection from local animals that were examined and found rabid, received Pasteur treatment as compared with forty-seven for the year 1926. This treatment is given free of charge to persons residing in this city.

The following is a record of investigations in rabies work for the year 1927 as compared with the year 1926:

	1927	1926
Persons bitten by dogs .....	1,330	1,138
Persons bitten by cats.....	22	15
Persons bitten by other animals.....	3	6
Total number of persons bitten.....	1,355	1,159
Original inspections .....	2,252	1,884
Re-inspections (Dogs under observation).....	2,098	1,559
Total inspections (Dogs re-inspected).....	1,775	1,258
Total number of inspections.....	6,125	4,701
Number of animals bitten.....	166	164
Animals sent to Humane Society (destroyed).....	114	104
Animals sent to Humane Society (destroyed)....	87	100
Animals sent to Humane Society (alive and destroyed) .....	201	204
Cases reported by Police Department .....	385	405
Persons given Pasteur treatment.....	29	47
Brain tissue of suspected animals examined.....	87	100

The following table shows the number of persons bitten, suspected animal brains examined, positive and negative cases, and persons given Pasteur treatment in Newark since 1910:

	Persons Bitten	Animals Examined	Positive Cases	Negative Cases	Persons Receiving Anti-rabic Treatment
1911	218	33	21	12	40
1912	310	26	11	15	26
1913	306	43	18	25	62
1914	612	41	15	26	41
1915	500	28	5	23	13
1916	516	38	3	35	3
1917	412	14	0	14	4
1918	500	34	17	17	31
1919	563	19	8	11	43
1920	412	17	3	14	4
1921	403	13	2	11	4
1922	137	16	0	16	0
1923	654	22	6	16	13
1924	655	79	23	56	92
1925	1,107	73	23	50	58
1926	1,121	56	22	34	42
1927	1,159	67	23	44	47
1928	1,025	60	21	39	29
Total	12,203	679	221	458	552

\* This does not include out of city cases, that were examined at our Laboratory.

Since this Department has taken up the work of rabies investigations which started in the year 1910 a total of 12,203 persons, were bitten by dogs in this city. Of the 679 suspected animal bites examined 221 proved positive and 458 were found negative. Pasteur treatment was given to 552 persons.

I again wish to thank the associated Humane Societies for their splendid co-operation, and I have at all times found their modern shelter in a most satisfactory and sanitary condition.

A more rapid progress has been made toward eliminating the source of such dangerous and prevalent in animals and this is due to the concerted effort to stamp them out completely.

**REPORT OF CHIEF PLUMBER INSPECTOR  
FOR 1927**

*To Dr. Charles V. Craster, M. D., Health Officer.*

Dear Sir,

I herewith submit the report of the Plumbing Division for the year ending December 31, 1927.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES A. HALLGRING,  
*Chief Plumbing Inspector*

My dear Dr. Craster:

The volume of building during the past year has again showed a decrease and as a result, the number of plans was 175 less than the preceding year.

This decrease has continued each year since the peak year of 1924, and aside from the fact that there is not much activity in real estate would indicate that Newark has adequate housing facilities for its population.

The meadow district has been almost entirely sewerred, and most of the industrial plants are now sewer connected. The use of Septic Tanks has been discontinued.

## ACTIVITIES OF DIVISION

	1927	1926
Plans approved and filed .....		
New systems .....	1,376	
Addition to existing system.. ..	1,190	
Sewer inspections .....	1,294	1,523
Plumbing inspections .....	7,156	6,607
Special inspections .....	328	216
Final plumbing inspections .....	2,180	2,439
Water tests .....	2,026	2,228
Smoke tests .....	1,262	1,201
Plumbing permits issued.....	2,556	2,741
Sewer permits issued .....	646	1,266
Relay sewer permits issued. ....	132	145
Cesspool permits issued.....	2	2
Septic tank permits issued.....	0	3
Complaints received .....	57	28
Violation notices served .....	69	51
Notices complied with.....	64	7
Suit cases instituted.....	12	10
Suit cases discontinued .....	7	16
Penalties for violations.....	\$350	\$156
Hours in court .....	41	62
Applications for M. P. license examination.....	46	63
Passed M. P. license examination.....	17	33
M. P. licenses issued—new, 17; renewed, 472.....	489	519

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**Communicable Disease  
Division**





ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**Communicable Disease  
Division**

*To Doctor Charles V. Craster, Health Officer.*

Dear Doctor:

The report of the Communicable Disease Division is herewith submitted to you for the year ending December 31st, 1927.

A heavy increase in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever is shown over the preceding year, although the total report shows a decrease of over 4,000 cases in contagion.

The increase in Diphtheria is remarkable, when we realize the extensive Schick test campaign that has been carried out in the last few years. It must be noted however, that with the exception of one or two cases the vast majority occurred in children who had not been Schick tested or immunized. In my opinion if it were not for the Schick work we would have been confronted with a serious epidemic of Diphtheria during the past year. The decrease in the total diseases is accounted for by the falling off in measles cases during the year.

Many noteworthy suggestions and opinions were presented during the year which have proven of great value and have been accepted and incorporated in our procedure. Noteworthy suggestions have been made in regard to our

history cards which gives us far better histories and more adequate control over these cases. Our literature has been improved and re-written. Our method of handling contact cases has also been improved, although there is still much to be desired.

During the summer months approximately 2,000 persons were vaccinated in various districts of the city in a campaign conducted from house to house.

A great increase in the number of school exclusions and school permits has been noted during the past year.

As the head of the Communicable Disease Division, extend my appreciation to our Director, Hon. John F. Murray, our Health Officer, Doctor Charles A. Craster and to each and every individual of this Division for their hearty cooperation and coordination in handling the routine work and meeting all emergencies as they arose during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH WILLIAM GARDAM, M. D.  
*Director Communicable Disease Division.*

IRWIN C. DAKIN,  
*Chief Inspector Communicable Disease Division*

## MONTHLY RECORD 1927

	NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED											Disinfectants		MISCELLANEOUS	
	Dysentery	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Infectious Paralysis	Smallpox	Epidemic Meningitis	Typhoid Fever	Whooping Cough	German Measles	Influenza	Total	Special Disinfectants	Vaccines	Quarantine	Deaths Supervised
January	44	246	13	2	1	1	1	136	4	44	492	10	2826	4	16
February	47	219	28			2	2	174	4	72	548	12	2713	6	12
March	30	256	26			4		150	7	49	522	8	3131	2	19
April	38	225	13				5	185	11	32	509	13	2816	2	12
May	34	169	54	1		2	2	177	16	12	447	24	2806	3	8
June	47	97	31	3		1	5	150	9	3	346	16	2883	2	2
July	50	28	18			1	3	208	4	1	313	10	1539	4	7
August	30	13	7	9			4	231	5	5	304	5	1501	3	13
September	40	14	7	21			8	207	2	6	305	25	1148	2	16
October	92	36	8	3			9	126	8	14	296	34	1679	4	15
November	121	47	61			1	4	189	22	30	475	42	3896	5	19
December	123	72	147			3	1	230	29	17	622	30	3954	4	12
Total	696	1422	413	39	1	15	44	2143	121	285	5179	229	30892	41	151



DISEASES REPORTED BY AGE PERIODS 1927 *Continued*

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DISEASES	Total	M	F	W	B	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Total Under 5											
											5	to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and over
Meas. Infection	2	2	8		5	1	1	1		4	8	5					1	1	1	1		
Etiopsa	68	26	8	8	5	1		1		1	8	6	2	9		19	18	5	1	1		
Cholera	5	5			5						1				1							
Relaps	4	4			1	3					1	1	1	1		1						
Ad. Fever	0																					
Rabies	0																					
Influenza	80	15	5	19	5	2	1	1		8	10	3	13	1	5	59	5	13	5	5	1	1
Typhoid	0	1	1																			
Scar. Poisoning	41	5		5	5											5	8	1				
Arsenic Poisoning	2	2			2												2					
Mercury Poisoning	1	1	1	1															1			
Cyanide A. Poisoning	1																					
Phosphorus Poisoning	0																					
Encephalitis	20	7	13	19	1			1			1	3		1	1	7	4	2	1			
Vaccin. Angina	18	5	5	5	5			2	1		4	5	4	1	5	1	5	1	1			
Total 1927	13008	6866	6142	1119	859	686	75	66	83	959	4997	5074	996	100	411	255	598	627	146	18	4	10

## DISEASES REPORTED BY WARDS FOR YEAR 1927

DISEASES	Same Last Year																
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Diphtheria	696	408	53	16	66	8	15	44	31	37	98	34	27	26	53	70	69
Scarlet Fever	1422	1023	47	27	107	14	23	97	49	78	224	25	43	37	321	107	94
Typhoid Fever	44	42	5	1	2	4	2		4	7	9	1	1		1	3	4
Para Typhoid	2	1								1					1		
Typhus	889	1011	58	55	8	56	14	48	64	16	71	14	11	40	68	13	46
Epidemic Typhus	137	187	97	57	117	4	88	54	98	19	102	130	69	4	59	105	66
Enteric Typhus	75	1198	89	3	9	40	11	11	14	60	56	16	38	18	9	61	56
Epidemic Meningitis	15	16	1				2	1		2	2	1			2		
Infantile Paralysis	39	9	1	2	5		1	5			8	1	3		3	1	4
Whooping Cough	2143	1382	97	37	232	57	80	117	115	255	96	118		199	121	62	266
Mumps	418	668	46	8	8	5		1	3	28	5	10	0		11	40	49
Genital Mumps		321	2		11	4	14	4	1	6	19	4	4	10			10
Measles	177	1815	58	44	14	4	55	40	161	312	43	145	39	218	100	13	211
Measles Complications	108	69		55	55	50	46	156	31	148	212	61	78	10	120	75	269
Tuberculosis	18	5		2	6							1				1	
Cupping and Needling	1	18	1	1	2	3		1	1			1	1				
Erysipelas	555	179	18	9	23	11	12	13	11	12	36	19	1		16	16	15
Malaria	1	4							1				1			1	
Puerperal Fever	1	6		1	1						3	1	1	2			1
Puerperal Septicemia		12		2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1				2		
Smallpox	6															1	
Measles Complications	18	4	1	4	1	1	2	3	1		2	1			3		1
Erysipelas	64	46	5	3	7	8	2	9	13	1	4	10	4	4	8	6	1
Dysentery	1	21		2	2				1								

## DISEASES REPORTED BY WARDS FOR YEAR 1927—(continued)

DISEASES	Total	Same Last Year																
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tetanus	4	6								2	1					1		
Anthrax		2																
Rabies																		
Influenza	286	396	15	10	29	12	9	22	24	17	35	6	12	18	12	21	1	1
Trichinosis																		
Lead Poisoning	31	31		8	2	3	6				3	1		4	1	1	2	
Arsenic Poisoning		1																
Mercury Poisoning	1	2						1										
Compressed Air Poisoning		1																
Phosphorus Poisoning		3																
Gonorrhea	1095	1029	58	152	126	98	44	51	74	45	92	54	31	34	24	117	53	42
Syphilis	949	1027	56	146	146	82	31	43	84	30	76	35	20	16	18	84	55	27
Coccal	15	23		1	2	1		1	1	1	4			1	1	1	1	
Phosphorus	20	32	1	2	1		1			1	3					4	1	2
Vincent's Angina	38	1	3	1	5	3	2	2	6	1		1	1	1	3	4	1	4
Benzol Poisoning	2	6	1									1						
Total	1506		58	146	146	615	551	831	873	1041	1597	654	653	476	118	597	662	1441
Total same as last year		19146	15	86	155	722	221	1306	08	1150	16	961	51	59	1007	175	68	1679

# **CONTAGIOUS DISEASE REPORT** **YEAR 1927** **BY MONTHS AND WARDS**

## **DIPHTHERIA**

1927 Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
January	3	5	6	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	1	2	1	4		44
February	3		6		1	5	4		4	1	2	6	1	1	3		47
March			7		1					3			4		5		30
April	2	2	6	1		1	3	3	5			1	5	2	4		38
May	3	1	5	1		4		3	3	3	2		2	3		5	34
June		1	3				1	1	5		3	5	4	8		2	41
July	2		6		4	1		13	4			9	2	4	1	2	50
August	2	1	5			1		5	1			1	2	2		4	30
September	6		3		1	1	7		3				6	2		3	40
October	8	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	8		1			12	1	8	93
November	12		5		11	14	6	5	15		5	1	14	11	1	33	111
December	1	5	4	6	4	5	8	3	3	5	2	8	3	6	13	5	113
Totals	54	16	66	8	18	44	3	32	98	34	21	26	53	70	39	69	690

## **SCARLET FEVER**

1927 Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Jan	4	1	18	1	1	4	6	9	4		4		18	8	2	44	149
Feb	2	3	28	2	3	1		1	36	6	8	3	4	13	6	32	214
Mar	11	3	12	1	3	18	8	9	13	6			8	16	7	32	256
Apr	3	5	1			23	8	16	34	5	1	6	1	30	6	35	255
May	5		5			18	6	13	33	5	3		5	3	2	9	169
June	4	1		3		6	5	5	24	1	3	8	1	0	1	17	90
July			1			5		2	2		1	1	5	2	1	4	8
August						1		1	3			3	3		1	7	11
September	1						1				3	1	1	1	1	4	4
October	4		1	1	3			1			1				1	5	36
November	4	1					1	1		1	6	1	8	3	1	7	4
December				5				4	3	1	5	4	8		1	1	3
Totals	11	2	117	11	24	97	19	28	24	5	43	3	42	10	30	193	1443



## SPLENDID

1927 Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
January																	1
February																	2
March																	
April																	5
May																	2
June																	5
July																	3
August																	4
September																	8
October																	7
November																	4
December																	1
Total																	44

## TUBERCULOSIS

1927 Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
January	8	4	15	6	8	4	4	5	8	4	2	3	7	3		4	91
February	3	4	5	6	4	8	4	7	8	7	3	4	5		6	4	68
March	6	5	7	8	6	4	6					2	2	7		4	95
April	5	6	8	6		5	6	4	6	4	3	4	5		3	3	85
May	5	6	4	6	3	4	5		6	7	4	4	3	5	6	5	64
June	5	4	7	9	8	8	5	8	5	8	4	8	10		6	5	97
July		6		1	5	8	6	6	5		2	1	5	4		1	69
August	6	4	10	4	12	3	7	4	8	4	5	3	6	4	3	5	88
September	4	6	5		1		1	6	0	5	4	5	6		5		68
October	6	8	5	3	4	4	5					2	5	4		3	69
November	5		5					5	5	1	2	2	4	1	3	3	4
December	5	5	6	5	4	7	3	1	5	4	2	2	5	3	3	5	86
Totals	58	58	87	59	64	48	64	4	1	48	33	40	68	64	69	46	880

## BLENNORRHOEA

1927 Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
January	16			5		5	6	8	9	5	9	2	3	8		6	72
February	15	3	6	8	6			8			4	5	11	5	6		66
March	9	2	10	7	1	6	6	10	8	8	2	6	8		9		127
April	5		5	8	5	1	6	8	6		7	4	3		4		85
May			1	1	6			6		6	1	1	2		5		38
June	4						1				2	1		5			23
July						5					2	2				1	20
August	1		6	5	1	2	1			1	1	1	1			1	21
September				5		5				1	5	1	1	4			35
October	4	5	2	7	1		1		4	3	1	1	2	9	3	4	69
November	1	5	4	6		3	5	6	5	8	2		2	1	7	8	57
December	1	1	6	6	3	5	1	4	9	1	6	3	1	3	5		70
Total	59	23	29	40	44	43	34	60	56	49	38	18	29	61	55	56	755

## EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS

1927 Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Totals
January																
February																
March																
April																
May																
June																
July																
August																
September																
October																
November																
December																
Totals	11	1			2	1	1	2	21	1	1	1	1	21	1	55

## CHICKENPOX

1927 Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Totals
January	10	2	15	11	6	13	51	9	28	6	2	9	16	15	8	2	171
February	4	1	10	71	1	9	61	7	201	2	2	1	26	23	1	32	164
March	5	3	23	41	31	11	17	43	411	3	181	3	32	55	8	8	80
April	13	81	45	121	11	11	161	58	501	5	261	4	46	7	5		644
May	16	61	31	181	61	15	251	96	651	5	191	5	43	87	9	15	185
June	27	131	30	171	51	25	221	68	511	5	361	4	18	8	10	98	415
July	8	6	15	1	21	7	61	15	261	3	16	2	13	7	6	18	60
August	4	5															5
September	31	1	8		2	21			1	1			2	1	1		38
October	1	2			3	11			4	9		3	4				38
November	51		12	41	11	21	61	91	161	71	61	11	13	8	8	2	171
December	21	2	10	101	12	4	3	51	121	61	6	51	6	1	5	15	171
Totals	98	44	204	74	5	5	5	5	5	15	15	5	215	300	1	1	512

1927 Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Totals
January				1	1				3				1	5		4	13
February			1	1	1	2	5	3	3	2		1	3		5	3	8
March			3	21	2	10	2	4	2		1	1	2	1		6	6
April			1	1		1	1	1	4		11	21			1	1	5
May	1	1	4	1		21	1	5	151	2	11	1	2			1	54
June	11		2	1					111		11	1	5	1	10		31
July		1	1	1	1	2	1	2	61			11			1		8
August	11			1	1	1		1								1	
September	21		1	1	1	2	11	1	1								
October	1		5	1	1	1	1			1							8
November	51		26	11		1	1	4	1	2	6		1	5	3	5	61
December	361	71	43		11	1	4	71	6	31	12	31	2	18	2	2	147
Totals	461	81	871	5	7	141	13	281	51	101	20	71	14	40	14	49	413

## GERMAN MEASLES

1927—Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
January								1		11	1						13
February								1		2				1			4
March										1			2				3
April						1		1		2			1				5
May									2	3			4	1	1		9
June				1			1		2			1	11				15
July									1	2			1	1	1		6
August						1											1
September									1		1						2
October				1						11	3						15
November				1		5	2	1	3	1	11				1		20
December		1		1				1	1	2	9	1	4	1			20
Total			2	2	4	6	4		6	3	26	3	16				63

## CONTINUED

1927—Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	
January				1	1			1		1		4	17	8	4	14	136	
February						15	8	1				3	14	17	6	24	174	
March			11			9	8				1	8	18	11	3	21	150	
April			1			15			8			12	24	12	4	24	185	
May			18	4	8		8	18	2			6	9	20	3	25	157	
June			1	12		1	12		8	8		2	11	20	6	20	150	
July	11	1	14	6	5			3	5			1	21	20	2	23	208	
August	1		10	4	5	8	3	1	8	12	8	10	19	26	7	18	231	
September	15		15		14	1	6			1			4	28	16	4	21	207
October		6		5	4					4		6	4	19	2	8	126	
November			22	11	6	6		18		8	7	15	16	6	1	1	189	
December			12	1		1		1	5		4	8	19	27	5	44	230	
Totals			5	38	30	33		31	35	3	18		72	107	27	71	615	

## BANKS PLAYS

1927—Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
January	3	2	3		3	4		2	8	2	4	2	1	2	2	3	41
February	1	1	1	3		1	1	1	2	3	1		2	1	1	1	20
March	2	1	4	1	1	3	2	1	5	4	2	1		3	4	7	41
April	2	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	9		3						35
May	3	3	5	3	3	2	1	3	6	5		1	1	1		1	36
June	1	1		1		1	1	1			1		2	1	3	4	17
July	1	1		1		1						1		2			7
August	3				1		2	2	1	2		1	1	3	1	1	18
September						1		1		1			1			1	5
October	2		2		1		1		2	1			1	2	1	1	14
November			3		1				1				2	1	2	2	12
December			1	1		1			2	1		3					9
Total	8	6	25	1	1				1	2	1		4	1	1	8	97

## NON-LEPTOSPIRITIS

1927 - Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Totals
January																	
February																	
March																	
April																	
May																	
June																	
July																	
August																	
September																	
October																	
November																	
December																	
Totals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

## TUBERCULOSIS

1927 Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Totals
January	11	8	12	14	10	9	17	8	15	18	19	5	5	9	10	9	189
February	8	3	14	5	12	9	7	9	12	10	7	3	10	13	15	9	156
March	4	15	17	10	14	9	16	19	16	15	7	5	6	16	15	17	196
April	22	13	14	11	10	3	12	14	15	19	8	1	4	9	8	17	200
May		1	14	8	6	6	7	10	11	13	7	2	5	10	9	4	125
June		6	31	3	4	7	2	6	3	6	9	6	5	2	5	3	69
July		4	1	6	21	31	2	1	4	21	2	2		8	1	1	40
August				5		1	31			21	3	1		1	4	1	43
September			1	4	3	5	1	41		5	7	1	3	2	5	3	63
October			1	1	5	4	5	7	2	3	12	3	3	3	1	1	63
November			3	15	3	31	3	10	8	6	14	4	3	3		3	10
December			3	3	1	0		4	9	2	9	8	3	11	6	8	118
Totals	97	57	117	74	88	54	98	79	102	130	69	3	56	65	85	66	137

## MUMPS

1927 - Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Totals
January	9	1	18	13	19	41	1	17	14	26	31	2	2	10	2		15
February	4	2	40	6	10	10	5	12	23	11	41	3	8	16	9	21	184
March	15	4	55	6	5	6	6	23	35	4	9	10	5	23	10	31	4
April	12	7	51	9	2	18	9	21	35	6	10	4	29	43	12	45	54
May	7	11	46	6	4	47	16	45	49	3	23	5	30	73	29	8	156
June	15	5	21	5	2	42	16	35	32	7	12	7	11	51	24	58	144
July	3	2	3	2	1	8	5	1	6	2	5	5	9	16	6	8	8
August	4		1		2	5	5				3	2	4	2	2	1	38
September	1	1	1			3	3	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	6
October		1	6			8	31		4	1	3	1	4	8	1	3	1
November			4	1	1	2	21	4	1		2		7	5	7	7	5
December	2	1	9	2		3	13	5	2		3		8	4	10	3	64
Totals	88	35	308	58	47	186	31	148	217	61	181	40	120	252	113	269	1058

## ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA

1927 Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
January									1	1							2
February	1							4		1		2		1		1	3
March																	1
April			1		1	1		1									1
May						1		1									1
June					1					1						1	5
July																	
August									1						1		2
September									1							1	2
October														2			2
November										1	1				1		3
December																	
Totals	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	3	4			1	4	1	20

## INFLUENZA

1927 Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
January	3	2	3	1		4	7		5	1	2	2	2	3	1	8	44
February	2	3	8	3	1	4	2	6	9	2	3	5	4	6	4	9	77
March	6		4	15	3	2	3	4	8	1	3	4	3	5		3	49
April			3	3	1	5	4	2	2	1		3	4	3	2	2	32
May			1	4	1	3			1					1		1	12
June				1		2											3
July																1	1
August							1	1			1	1					6
September			1						2			1			1	1	6
October			1	2	1	1	1	2	2		2	1				1	14
November	4		2	3		1	4	2	4	1	3		2	2	2	2	30
December			4	1		1	3		2			2		1		4	17
Totals	15	10	29	12	9	2	24	1	35	6	12	18	17	21	12	42	286



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**Food and Drug Division**





ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**Food and Drug Division**

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*To Charles V. Craster, M. D., D. P. H., Health Officer*

Dear Doctor:

I herewith submit the report of the activities of the division for the year ending December 31, 1927

Respectfully,

SAMUEL G. SHARWELL,  
*Chief Food and Drug Inspector.*

**CARE IN BUYING FOOD**

Highly civilized people have always signalized their degree of refinement in the care bestowed upon food. Starting in the ancient days with the care of water, the scope was extended to meats as in the old Mosaic Law, and in the somewhat finicky and gluttonous methods of the old Roman and Greek civilization. The methods employed, however, in old days for the care, preparation and cooking of foods would be looked upon today as totally inadequate to the purpose that modern public health has in view, the prevention of poisoning and communicable disease. The public now demands and feels confident that the production, distribution and quality of every kind of food is adequately supervised by the Federal, State and local boards of health. This confidence is so well merited that it is safe to say that the foodstuffs in this country

are produced and handled under sanitary conditions by healthy individuals and are at the same time free from gross adulterations and conform to the standards for each commodity.

The laws by which authorities carry out this work cover the following requirements: (a) wholesome quality, (b) clean preparation and distribution, (c) freedom from disease by food handlers, (d) freedom from adulteration or misbranding. As aids in this work there is a state and a local requirement that all food handlers must be physically examined. Sanitation is furthered by requiring all foods which may be eaten raw, to be protected in glass cases or otherwise from dust, flies and promiscuous handling. Incidentally food properly iceed and under glass is not only a sanitary procedure but increases sales, due to the more attractive display as well as making it possible to keep food wholesome longer than when exposed to outside temperature. In spite however of the best efforts of the Inspectors of the Department, sometimes bad meats and other foods may be dumped into the city especially during holiday rushes when the shipper is in a hurry and perhaps may know no other than the regular storekeeper.

### Meats

Care should be taken in the buying of meats, apparently quite a simple procedure but not always so. See that your beef, pork, mutton, etc., bears the stamp in purple of the Federal, State or local inspection service. Unstamped meat is dangerous and possibly bootlegged into the city. All sausages, bologna, etc. should also bear this stamp. A dark purple appearance in meat of any kind is evidence of diseased quality. Fat should be firm and hard and not streaked with blood. Meat that looks soggy, discolored or unduly soft should be avoided. The

Best poultry is, of course, the freshly killed and plucked variety, but cold storage stock may be perfectly acceptable and good in quality or taste as long as it does not bear visible evidence of age. The skin should be clean and free from blemishes or evidence of mottling, due to hemorrhages. Meats should be firm and not watery. Although the skin is barked from rubbing after being dressed, this would not show evidence of a tough bird. There should be no appearance of emaciation and no mouldy or offensive odors. The best place to detect this is by separating the wings, where decomposition would start first. It is also advisable, when a cold storage bird is purchased, that it be kept in a very cool place, until cooked, because if this is not done, the poultry is more readily apt to spoil.

In young birds the lower end of the breast bone is cartilage and flexible and indicates a possibly tender meat. At the same time the large birds are the old ones but the turkeys and geese and old ducks and geese are usually young stock. The old birds may not be so tender as the young but are still sometimes preferred for flavor and high proportion of meat to bones. Fowl should be plucked and drawn as soon after slaughter as possible to preserve the meat and prevent early decomposition. Meat and poultry should be kept as near the freezing point as possible although actual freezing should be avoided.

#### Canned Goods

In the buying of canned goods, plum pudding, vegetables or fruits, the container should be free from rust or evidence of leakage. Any appearance of swelling of sides or top or misshapen surface should be sufficient for rejection by the purchaser. (1) Upon opening there should be no escape of gas or air and no unpleasant odors. The interior of the can should appear clean

and bright and the contents free from roushness or unnatural appearances of the food article. The canned food at present produced in America is cheap, high in quality and made under the best sanitary conditions. The efforts of the Association of American Cannerymen has made canned goods a safe and efficient substitute for the fresh foods.

### **Fresh Fruits**

Fresh fruits should be selected by their appearance and not by their price which is so frequently done. Oranges should be of good color and free from mouldy or soft spots and bought from salesmen who can vouch for freshness and ripeness. Apples and peaches do not stand extremes of temperature very well and to prevent over-ripening should be kept in a cool place protected from frost.

In buying fresh or candied dates, figs or other dried fruits see that they are free from dirt, leaves or straw and that there are no maggots or worms visible to the naked eye.

### **Eggs**

Fresh eggs sold in cartons and guaranteed are usually of good quality, but nowadays the process of weeding out rotten and spots in eggs by the candling process has virtually eliminated our old friend the rotten egg, so that market eggs of any grade, even of the cheaper prices, will be found to be free from taste or odor although they may not be strictly fresh.

### **Nuts**

In buying nuts see that the shells are free from worm holes and appear of a fresh color. The poor quality nut has an old appearance and is light in weight and frequently rattles when shaken due to the ageing or drying up of the contents.

**Fish**

Fish can be bought with impunity at this season of the year, the low temperature making the deep sea catches easy to keep and deliver fresh to market. Fish does not seem to be hurt by freezing but should not appear too sodden or the scales without sheen or luster when thawed out. The eyes of the fish should be clear and not unduly clouded and sunken and the gills of a bright red color. There should be no unpleasant odor or evidence of spoiling or putrefaction. Fish, if not fresh, is not cheap at any price. Oysters and clams and other shellfish keep well during the winter but should not be kept for more than a few hours at house temperature as they spoil very readily if allowed to dry out or open up due to the heated air.

**Pastry and Bread**

Pastry and breadstuffs are not usually sold unless freshly baked. See that you buy such only from places that keep their cakes and pastry, rolls and bread under glass covers all the time. This keeps these easily contaminated articles free from dust and dirt, and the unnecessary handling by prospective customers. Avoid the highly colored cakes and those covered with quantities of colored sugar decoration. Such often conceals an inferior article in the substance of the cakes themselves.

**1927 Activities**

The following are the detailed activities of our division for the past year showing type and quantity of work performed and some of the results.

**Dairies**

\*\*\*A. Raw" dairies supplying milk to Newark inspected as to sanitation, methods practiced, equipment, sterilizations, etc. ....

"A Raw" dairies reinspected	28
Ear tags of cows read and checked in "A Raw" dairies.	1,386

"On September 22, 1927, notices were sent to the 32 dairymen serving raw milk in Newark, that on and after September 1, 1928, the sale of none but certified and pasteurized milk would be permitted.

At present, the tuberculin testing of cows in the raw dairies that are all located within a radius of eight miles of the city, is under the direct supervision of the State Department of Agriculture. The cows are subjected to the subcutaneous and ophthalmic tests.

"A Pasteurized" dairies inspected and scored.	792
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(These dairies are delivering milk to 21 creameries and receiving stations shipping into Newark.)

"B Pasteurized" dairies inspected and scored.	1,582
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(These dairies are delivering milk to 25 creameries and receiving stations shipping into Newark.)

Of the total amount of dairies inspected, both grade "A" and "B" there were 81 dairies excluded from delivering milk to any source of supply entering the City of Newark. When the dairymen complied with the requirements of this Department, they were reinstated.

### Creameries

There are 46 creameries and receiving stations (grades "A" and "B") shipping milk into Newark. Of the 3,812 sediment milk samples taken, 3,170 were clean, 523 were dirty, 79 very dirty and 40 were filthy. The temperature tests of both night and morning's supplies were also taken, a total of 3,812 tests. There was only one dairy excluded as the plant did not meet with our requirements.

There were 1,050 quarts of milk refused at the cream-

aries by the inspector, due to the product not being properly cooled and when the sediment tests appeared to be dirty and filthy. The ruling of the department which took effect the first day of May, 1920, allows the dairy men to deliver morning's milk to the creamery without being cooled, provided that the milk, grade "A" was delivered to the creamery before 8:00 A. M., and the grade "B" if delivered before 9:00 A. M. Morning "A" milk must be cooled to a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit or lower, and the "B" milk to a temperature of 60 degrees or lower, if not delivered within the specified time mentioned herein. Evening milk must all be so cooled.

#### Certified and Pasteurized Milk Plants

Nine pasteurizing milk plants are located within the territories of Irvington and Newark from which milk is offered for sale in this city. A total of 79 reinspections were made of the pasteurizing establishments.

There are five certified milk supplies under the jurisdiction of this department as well as the supervision of the Medical Milk Commissioners. The inspection of the dairies are taken care of by both authorities.

#### MILK BACTERIAL COUNT

	Maximum Count per sample
Certified . . . . .	10,000
"A" Raw . . . . .	100,000
"A" Pasteurized . . . . .	30,000
"B" Pasteurized . . . . .	50,000

## MILK CHEMICAL COUNTS

	Fat Content	Total Solids
Certified	4% at least must have written on cap 3.50%	11.50%
"A" Raw	These grades of milk must contain at least 3% fat and	11.50%
"A" Pasteurized		
"B" Pasteurized		

## MILK EXAMINATIONS

Sealed chemical milk samples taken	4667
Sealed chemical milk samples below legal standard.	108
Bacteria and sediment milk samples taken in Newark	3257
Bacteria milk samples above maximum count allowed	25
"Streptococci and pus found in milk samples.	165
Sediment tests taken of milk at creameries	3812
Temperature tests taken of milk at creameries.	
Each night and morning's supplies	7,024
Sweet and sour cream samples taken	424
Sweet and sour cream samples below legal standard	48

"When streptococci and pus was found to be contained in milk, the dairyman was immediately notified either by letter, telephone or by some other means of communication, to engage the services of a veterinarian to examine the cows on the dairy premises, to find the infected cows. The dairyman was allowed five days to comply with the ruling.

Cows found by the veterinarian to be affected, were isolated and the milk not used for consumption, until the veterinarian reported that the cows were free from infection.

FINES PAID FOR SAMPLES OF MILK AND CREAM  
BELOW LEGAL STANDARD

Milk and sour cream samples	\$2,080.00
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NOTE: Eight costs of Court were collected on milk



and cream fines turned in for suit, \$1.85 each. In one case was collected, making a total of \$14.80. On the \$20.80 of milk and cream fines, not including costs of Court, \$25.00 of this amount, representing two fines were recovered in Court.)

### MILK AND CREAM LICENSES

Sixty-one wagon milk and cream licenses issued \$4,508.00

### Ice Cream Samples Analyzed

On February 20, 1922, the State Department of Health passed a law regarding the standard for ice cream. The law requires 8 per centum of milk fats to be contained in ice cream, except when the ingredients include fruit, nuts or eggs, in which case it shall contain not less than six per centum of milk fats.

During the year, the following number of samples of ice cream were secured and were analyzed at our laboratory:

- 102 samples of ice cream analyzed
- 92 samples averaged above 8% milk fat
- 2 samples averaged 8% milk fat
- 8 samples averaged below 8% milk fat

Highest sample of ice cream analyzed contained 23% milk fat.

Lowest sample of ice cream analyzed contained 2.69% milk fat.

When a sample of ice cream was found to contain less than 8% milk fat, as required by law, the manufacturer was summoned to a hearing. The manufacturer was cautioned that he must manufacture ice cream to comply with the law, otherwise he would be barred from selling same in this city; also legal proceedings would be instituted against him. In most instances the ruling was adhered to. In other cases the manufacturer discontinued making the product.

## FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED

## POULTRY AND SEAFOOD

8 000 Oysters	6 sacks clams
28 chickens	3 lbs fish

## OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS

4 077 apples	21 cases chestnuts
2 freight carloads tomatoes	2 barrels cheese
1 freight carload water-melons	1 tank seltzer water
1 freight carload corn	62 crates cantaloupes
1 freight carload cabbage	13 boxes prunes
48 crates raspberries	13 boxes plums
319 sacks turnips	490 crates honeydew melons
63 crates peaches	646 crates grapes
540 cans canned goods	59 quart boxes strawberries
$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel saurkraut and scrap meat	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel white vinegar
4/5 chest tea	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel olives
1 carcass of calf	72 bars candy
50 pretzels	1 615 pkgs miscellaneous groceries
	1,170 quarts milk

## SAMPLES TAKEN FOR EXAMINATION

Food and Drug samples taken for examination, some samples were taken in conjunction with State inspectors.. 750

Dish wash water samples taken in restaurants to be examined for the bacteria count 34

## PERSONS SUMMONED TO ATTEND FOOD AND DRUG HEARINGS

\*\*Milk dealers summoned and re summoned 46  
Milk dealers summoned but failed to put in their appearance  
(Registered letters sent in all cases) 6

\*\*The dealers who failed to put in their appearance at the hearings when summoned, unless a good explanation was offered were barred from serving milk in the City of Newark, for an indefinite time

Restaurant proprietors, grocers, bakers, confectioners, mineral water manufacturers and druggists summoned to appear in reference to violating the State Sanitary Act, Sanitary Code, Milk Ordinance and the Law regarding the sterilization of utensils . . . . . 1160

(Of this total 375 failed to attend the hearings and 86 went out of business. After a second warning if the violators of the law did not adhere to our requirements, legal action was instituted against them.)

Total attending hearings . . . . . 745

## COURT CASES

Cases sent to the Legal Department	162
Cases fined (plus cost of court) . . . . .	5
Cases discontinued on payment of court cost \$185	115
Summonses not served (violators out of business)	20
Cases pending . . . . .	22
Total fines collected by court	\$100.00
Total costs of court paid . . . . .	\$222.00

OYSTERS AND CLAM SAMPLES TAKEN  
FOR EXAMINATION

Oyster and clam samples taken for examination . . . . . 141  
(These samples were taken from dealers and not direct from the grower)

Number of samples of oysters and clams that scored above the 50 points, the maximum count (or score) allowed by law . . . . . 55

Number of samples scored below the 50 points maximum allowed by law . . . . . 91

Number of samples scored exactly the 50 points maximum allowed by law . . . . . 14

Number of samples obtained that were not examined . . . . . 3

The score of oysters and clams means according to the United States Department of Agriculture the amount of B'col found in five shellish samples picked. When the

sample was found to contain an excessive amount of Bacteria, the dealer landing the seafood was notified by telephone and letter, that further samples would be taken for examination and that if the shellfish contained three consecutive high scores the shipper would be barred for good from making shipments of shellfish into the City of New York. In one instance had this Department occasion to exclude a supply for good.

### FOOD ESTABLISHMENT INSPECTIONS

Inspections were made of the various establishments where food was prepared and sold, for the purpose of enforcing the State law, sections of the Sanitary Code also the State law in reference to the Sterilization of utensils.

Grocery stores inspected for milk licenses and sanitation.....	3,394
Restaurants inspected and scored.....	922
Restaurant reinspected.....	6,737
Licensees issued at least 80% or over as to sanitation sterilization and equipment,	236
Local milk pasteurizing plants inspected	9
Confectionery and ice cream establishments inspected. ....	879
Confectionery and ice cream establishments reinspected..	3,419
Bakery inspections	1,554
Concessions in Centre Market inspected	83
Concessions in Coney Island Park inspected and reinspected	44
Soda water plant inspections	67
Premises inspected where milk is bottled by dealer	22
Premises reinspected where milk is bottled by dealer	66
Hospitals and Institutions inspected in reference to the sterilization of utensils and dishes	34
Macaroni shops inspected and reinspected.....	117
Olive oil concerns inspected.....	23
Milk shipments checked up at various railroads.....	16
Stores inspected where cold storage eggs were offered for sale	121
Peanut and gum vending machines inspected.	110
Vegetable store inspections.....	141

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

133

Wholesale pretzel bakeries inspected.....	3
Egg candling plant inspections.....	7
Delicatessen store inspections.....	412
Seafood establishment inspections.....	152
Soda water fountain inspections.....	699
Lemon-ice plant inspections.....	73
Drug store inspections.....	215
Chewing gum factory inspections.....	17
Egg breaking plant inspections.....	8
Cheese plant inspections.....	27
Food exposures investigated.....	284
Wholesale grocery plant inspections.....	12
Other miscellaneous food establishments inspected.....	182
Vendors pushcarts and vehicles inspected as to sanitation, food handler examination and either sterilization of utensils or paper cup service.....	71
Total inspections.....	20,156

## RECOMMENDATION NOTICES

There were recommendations and notices served on the proprietors of the above mentioned food establishments, where necessary, to comply with the requirements of the State law and local Sanitary Code, a total of notices were served.....6,517

After reinspections were made of the premises as above mentioned to see if the requirements were complied with, either an O.K. was given or an extension of time was granted. In other cases legal proceedings were instituted. Number of O.K's given.....5,717

## COMPLAINTS

During the year, there were 323 complaints received for investigation, either by letter, in person or by telephone. All complaints were answered by the inspectors a copy of each report is on file. In a number of cases there was no cause for complaint, it being practically a grudge complaint.

## VENDOR'S PERMIT

All persons desiring to sell foodstuffs from wagons or other conveyances such as ice cream, frankfurters, soft drinks, candy, tobacco and ices, are required to pass a physical examination in this department, also the wagons have to pass the inspection of the inspector, as to sanitation etc. During the year, there were 59 approvals given to applicants to enable them to secure a permit from the License Department to peddle.

## NOTICES SERVED TO COMPLY WITH VARIOUS LAWS OTHER THAN MENTIONED HERETOFORE

Notices sent to dairymen delivering milk to grade "A" and "B" pasteurized creameries regarding to sediment and temperature tests	3,812
Notices sent to local grade "A" raw dairymen in reference to the sale of raw milk (not certified) being discontinued on September 1, 1928	32
Notices sent to retail milk dealers informing them that the sale of raw milk would be discontinued after September 1, 1928	94
Notices sent to all food establishments in reference to the State law pertaining to the sterilization of utensils	14,305
Notices sent to food handlers in reference to being physically examined semi-annually	17,444
Notices sent in reference to the sale of bottled milk only being permitted	5,432
Notices sent to creamerymen in reference to the physical examination certificates of dairy cattle belonging to their patrons	46
Notices sent in reference to dairymen engaging the services of a veterinarian when streptococci and pus was found in milk	65
Notices sent for violators of the law to attend Food and drug hearings	191

Notices sent in reference to having food handlers with a communicable disease discharged.. . . . .	42
Notices sent to the food handlers informing the person that they can no longer seek such occupation, due to they having a communicable disease. . . . .	42
Notices sent to creamerymen regarding the installation of a positive permanent holder for pasteurizing milk. . . . .	46
Placards placed in food establishments in reference to having milk bottles properly cleaned before returning to the dealer . . . . .	3,942
Notices sent to shellfish shippers in reference to the shellfish containing a high colon index score. . . . .	91
Food exposure circulars sent to food establishments in reference to what kind of foodstuffs can be displayed. . . . .	3,742
Notices sent to persons regarding foodstuffs condemned, as being unfit for consumption. . . . .	30
Notices sent to caterers in reference to extra help being physically examined before being hired. . . . .	9
Notices of recommendations sent as result of inspections made of grades "A" and "B" dairies. . . . .	2,892
Notices sent to violators of the law in reference to milk and cream samples below legal standard. . . . .	132
Notices sent to storekeepers to secure a milk license. . . . .	2,792
Placards sent to lunch-wagon proprietors to be displayed in wagons, in reference to the operation, equipment, sterilization and sanitation. . . . .	142
Notices sent to shellfish shippers in reference to the table used by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Chemistry, for scoring oysters. . . . .	43
Notices sent to dairymen in reference to obtaining from the State Department of Agriculture a record chart of their last tuberculin testing of cattle . . . . .	14
Total notices served	57 204

## FOOD HANDLER PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

(Examined Semi-Annually)

Restaurants	January 2 and July 1
Grocers and Milk Dealers	March 1 and September 1
Confectioners	May 1 and November 1
Bakers	June 1 and December 1
Miscellaneous (Butchers, etc.)	June 1 and December 1

Under authority contained in the State Sanitary Code, regulation 37, food handlers employed in restaurants and delicatessen stores must be physically examined in this Department except where the establishments employing the restaurants and delicatessen stores have physicians or a dispenser for the proper holding of licenses and a license is granted them by this office.

Such Dispensers (bakers, confectioners, etc., excluding restaurants and delicatessen stores) are physically examined either at this Department, or they have the choice of being examined by their own physician provided he is a resident of the City of Newark. In this instance we follow our ordinance adopted, October 10, 1918.

The examination includes a chest examination, nose and throat culture, and if the person was not vaccinated within seven years, they were asked if they desired to be re-vaccinated and in most cases they consented. A Wassermann test is made if there is any suspicion of the person having a venereal disease.

Certificates of health are issued to all persons passing the tests, and the same must be kept in their possession at all times. Food Handlers who have not received a health certificate are notified to discontinue their services in establishments where foodstuffs are prepared or sold at once. The managers are also notified to discontinue their services immediately.



# FOOD HANDLERS PHYSICALLY EXAMINED WHO PASSED OK

*Examined by Health Department Physicians*

	Total	Male	Female	White	Colored	Chinese
Restaurants	8,232	4,938	3,294	7,154	935	141
Bakers	1,200	959	241	1,189	9	2
Confectioners	1,193	753	440	1,177	16	
Grocers & Milk Dealers	1,760	1,395	365	1,716	44	
Miscellaneous food establishments, such as butchers, etc	186	156	27	175	9	2
	12,571	8,204	4,367	11,413	1,013	145

*Examined by Private Physicians (Restaurants at clinics on premises)*

	Total	Male	Female	White	Colored	Chinese
Restaurants	188	188	413	562	39	
Bakers	1,380	1,191	189	1,350	30	
Confectioners	659	347	312	658	1	
Grocers & Milk Dealers	1,806	1,739	67	1,801	5	
Miscellaneous food establishments, such as butchers, etc	427	240	187	425	2	
Bakers	1,200	959	242	1,189	9	2

*Recapitulation*

	Total	Male	Female	White	Colored	Chinese
Restaurants	8,833	5,126	3,707	7,718	974	141
Bakers	2,580	2,150	430	2,539	39	2
Confectioners	1,852	1,100	752	1,835	17	
Grocers & Milk Dealers	3,566	3,134	432	3,517	49	
Miscellaneous food establishments, such as butchers, etc	613	399	214	600	11	2
Totals	17,444	11,909	5,535	16,209	1,090	145

There were 67 temporary cards issued to food handlers. This amount is not included in any of the above totals.

There were 8 food handlers rejected as having tuberculosis. There were also 34 food handlers rejected because of there having a venereal disease, making a total of 42 rejections. A record book is kept in this office of the food handlers being rejected because of having a communicable disease. This book gives information for the past six years.

(See attached chart for bacterial and chemical milk samples examined)

## (FOOD AND DRUG DIVISION)

## SAMPLES TAKEN IN 1927

DEALER	PRODUCER	N. Bacterial Samples Taken	No. Above Standard	Average Bacteria	No. Chemical Samples Taken	Average Fats	Average Total Solids
CERTIFIED 10,000 BACTERIA PER C. C.							
Fairfield Dairy	Raritan Valley Farms	16	0	2,500	5	1.14	13.45
Woodbrook Farms	Own	16	0	3,185	7	1.08	12.95
Borden & F P Co -4th Ave	Walker-Gordon	11	0	3,540	6	1.08	13.60
Aldermey Dairy	Walker-Gordon	4	0	3,750	2	1.20	13.16
Borden & F P Co -14th St	Earlville, N. Y.	12	1	3,875	5	1.10	13.51
Wolf, Williams	Woodbrook Farms	3	0	5,600	1	1.10	12.90
Borden & F P Co -4th Ave	Goshen, N. Y.	16	2	12,810	6	1.04	13.22

## A RAW 100,000 BACTERIA PER C. C.

Fairview Farms	Own	6	0	7,000	2	1.05	13.35
Dolan, Patrick	Own	1	0	1,500	2	1.13	12.64
Broder, John	Nathan Drake	4	0	11,750	1	1.50	12.05
Becker & Son H	Own	8	0	17,875	4	1.52	13.28
Noll Leroy	Chestnut Dairy	1	0	10,435	6	1.69	12.51
Fennman, Abraham	Tuscan Dairy	1	0	26,500	2	1.15	11.17
Winkler, John	David Raderer	8	0	26,675	4	1.38	12.04
Drumm, Fred	Ed Mumm	4	0	31,250	1	1.40	12.42
Hende John	Own	8	0	33,350	4	1.13	13.00
Zimmerman Robert	Nathan Drake	8	1	37,500	2	1.00	12.70
Schneider, Ed	Tuscan Dairy	4	0	40,000	2	1.15	11.88
Tanner, M. W.	Nathan Drake	1	0	10,000	1	1.45	12.14
W. L. L. L.	Nathan Drake	8	0	41,500	1	1.45	11.90
Speck, Herman	Feins Bros	8	0	47,800	4	1.35	12.05
H. H. J. L.	Chestnut Dairy	0	0	15,833	3	1.50	11.36
H. H. J. L.	Feins Bros	1	0	46,600	5	1.23	11.86
Drepper, H.	Tuscan Dairy	8	0	47,800	4	1.61	12.51
Hess, W. H.	Tuscan Dairy	8	1	50,000	4	1.33	12.06
Kaste, H.	Feins Bros	8	1	51,000	3	1.54	11.11
W. H. B.	Moschutz Bros	1	0	53,800	3	1.05	11.60
C. H. L.	Ed Mumm	8	1	55,000	4	1.58	11.28
C. H. L.	Own	1	0	58,000	2	1.05	11.94
Volk, Henry	Eastern Dairy	8	1	58,000	3	1.44	11.29
Hoffman, Walter	Chestnut Dairy	1	0	57,167	6	1.81	11.77
Schuetz, Michael	Feins Bros	8	1	59,375	4	1.10	11.05
Bader, Ed Jr	Marcus Levine	4	0	60,000	2	1.40	11.13
Weinstein H	Feins Bros	4	0	60,000	2	1.45	11.05
Phlhower, Adam	Feins Bros	8	1	64,750	4	1.47	11.11
Fer, George	Ed Mumm	1	0	66,750	2	1.70	11.18
Schettino, Michael	Chestnut Dairy	8	0	67,500	2	1.10	11.92
Sonntag, Frank	Feins Bros	1	1	69,580	4	1.47	11.90

NOTE—\* Indicates below legal standard

DEALER	PRODUCER	No. Bacterial Samples Taken	No. At or Below Standard	Average Bacteria per Sample of Samples Taken	Average Fat	Average per Sample
A. RAW, 100,000 Bacteria per c c—Continued						
Weiss, Frank	Tuscan Dairy	8	2	71,875	3	78
Gonsky, Harry	Own	2	3	3,160	5	5.68
Welch, Martin	Emp	8	1	5,500	3	5.48
Kinney, Daniel	Black Bros	8	2	77,500	4	5.39
Meese, Eugene	Ed. Meyer	3	2	8,333	2	5.50
Wilder, Wm	Tuscan Dairy	4	1	80,000	2	3.55
Seibert, L. P.	Marion Dairy	8	1	81,625	4	3.35
Forst, Herman	Marion Dairy	4	1	81,500	2	3.45
Treusch, Conrad	Tuscan Dairy	8	2	85,000	3	3.53
Frick Bros	Own	8	1	88,500	4	3.58
Knorr, Philip	Welch	12	2	80,000	5	3.68
Lado, Adolph	Tuscan Dairy	4	1	90,000	2	3.60
Harrington Dairy	Own	8	1	77,500	3	3.75
Ruscovick, Michael	Own	4	0	91,500	2	3.35
Walt, William	Frick Bros	7	1	75,433	4	3.46
Schroeder, Ernest	National Dairy	8	3	65,625	3	3.58
Kranzlin, Ernest	Tuscan Dairy	8	2	96,750	2	3.45
Davies, Carl	Ed. Meyer	8	1	98,333	4	3.06
Knorr, Wm	Tuscan Dairy	8	1	98,375	5	3.60
Grande, Chas (Marie)	Own	8	2	98,750	3	3.60
Seddon, Chas	Own	12	2	99,375	6	3.53
Faxman, Benjamin	Marion Dairy	8	2	100,000	3	3.50
Campbell, James	Welch Dairy	9	2	75,500	2	3.60
Hecht, Joe	Marion Dairy	4	2	105,000	1	3.50
Hamp, M. A.	Black Bros	8	3	109,375	4	3.55
Levy, Sam	National Dairy	8	4	110,625	4	3.53
Krueger, Emil	Own	4	1	111,500	2	3.70
National Dairy	Marion Dairy	4	2	111,000	2	3.55
National Dairy	Frick Bros	8	2	100,000	2	3.41
H. Setel, Le	Own	8	1	104,375	4	3.55
Alf, F.	National Dairy	12	5	114,000	6	3.60
Frick, H. E.	Marion Dairy	8	2	115,000	4	3.65
Peckerman, Jacob	Tuscan Dairy	4	1	115,500	2	3.45
Cetrullo, John	Own	16	2	119,250	9	3.50
Songewald, Hugo	Marion Dairy	8	2	114,500	3	3.47
Gr. He, F.	Own	4	2	120,000	2	3.55
H. E.	Marion Dairy	4	1	125,000	2	3.65
Marion Dairy	Marion Dairy	4	4	135,000	1	3.64
Marion Dairy	Marion Dairy	4	3	100,000	2	3.50

## A. PASTEURIZED 30,000 BACTERIA PER C. C.

National D. P. Co	Dairymen's L. Inc.	8	0	1,875	3	3.90
Lapara, Frank	Dairymen's L. Inc.	8	0	2,000	4	3.90
Masano, Nick	Dairymen's L. Inc.	7	0	2,300	5	3.90
Setel, Daniel	Dairymen's L. Inc.	4	0	2,500	2	3.95

## A. PAST, 30,000 Bacteria per c. c.—Continued

DEALER	PRODUCER	N Bacterial Samples Taken	No Above Standard	Average Bacteria	No. Chemical Samples Taken	Average Fats	Average Total Solids
Hamm, Samuel	Dairymen's L. Inc.	4	0	3,250	1	1.10	13.19
Waltner, J.	Dairymen's L. Inc.	4	1	3,250	2	1.05	12.98
Zvi, Wm	Waldron & Sons	4	0	3,250	2	1.40	11.02
Borak, F P Co. 14th St	Braker, N. Y.	24	1	3,950	10	1.75	12.36
Paskowitz, Sam	Dairymen's L. Inc.	4	0	4,000	1	1.00	11.85
Borden's F P Co. 4th Ave	Braker, N. Y.	16	0	4,313	7	1.58	11.08
Wacker, John	Dairymen's L. Inc.	4	0	4,500	2	1.00	12.89
Clinton M. C.	Model Dairy	8	0	4,625	3	1.53	11.1
Woodsbrook Farms	Own	14	0	4,625	6	1.57	12.14
Wolf Bros	Middletown M. & C. Co.	4	0	5,250	2	1.75	12.26
W. H. Wm	Middletown M. & C. Co.	4	0	5,500	2	1.60	12.1
Schanz, Julius	Middletown M. & C. Co.	4	0	5,500	2	1.8	12.4
Sampson Sam	Model Dairy	12	0	6,085	6	1.58	11.15
Helmick, Cornelius	Model Dairy	8	0	6,625	4	1.6	12.14
Bonart, Sylvester	Dairymen's L. Inc.	8	0	6,750	2	1.05	12.70
Crastopoulos, Isadore	Model Dairy	4	0	6,750	1	1.70	12.42
Seelig, Coas	Middletown M. & C. Co.	12	0	7,200	3	1.51	11.70
Schneider, Carl	Model Dairy	4	0	7,500	1	1.80	12.44
Aldersey Dairy	Own	12	0	7,750	2	1.90	11.1
Ferguson, Joseph	Dairymen's L. Inc.	4	0	8,500	2	1.00	12.89
Furber, Eli	Own	12	0	8,585	5	1.55	12.08
Lorne, Patrick	Dairymen's L. Inc.	4	0	9,000	1	1.15	13.32
Thea, Philip	Model Dairy	4	1	12,000	2	1.95	12.52
Bloomfield Dairy	Middletown M. & C. Co.	12	1	12,750	6	1.69	12.34
Knorr, Wm	Orange Dairy	3	0	13,677	2	1.80	12.46
Kaplan, P. S.	Middletown M. & C. Co.	12	0	15,500	6	1.4	12.16
Clark, H. C.	Model Dairy	4	2	15,500	1	1.30	11.7
Murell, Frank	Model Dairy	8	2	15,625	3	1.45	12.24
Beardsley, Warren	Middletown M. & C. Co.	4	0	16,000	2	1.45	12.1
Goncalves, Louis	B. R. Waldron & Sons	4	1	16,500	1	1.55	11.99
Miller, Wm	Middletown M. & C. Co.	8	1	17,700	4	1.65	12.11
Spencer, Harry	International M. Co.	8	2	17,500	3	1.68	12.06
LaBella, Leonard	Dairymen's L. Inc.	12	2	19,111	5	1.77	11.53
Smith, C. W.	International M. Co.	4	1	19,000	1	1.64	11.44
Lupo, John	International M. Co.	4	2	22,500	1	1.85	11.3
Becker & Son, H.	Own	12	1	23,667	5	1.61	12.27
Seelig, Emil	Model Dairy	12	0	24,840	5	1.60	12.00
Bobrow, Samuel	Model Dairy	4	1	25,500	1	1.70	12.20
Lupo, Joseph	International M. Co.	4	1	26,500	2	1.85	12.37
Smith, Thomas E.	International M. Co.	4	1	27,500	1	1.65	12.42
Bunger, Fred	International M. Co.	4	1	27,500	2	1.38	11.90
Schnepper, C.	International M. Co.	8	2	28,275	3	1.85	12.38
Webb, Benjamin	Model Dairy	12	1	30,580	5	1.58	12.17
Wells, John	International M. Co.	4	1	33,500	2	1.73	12.48
Melentz, W.	Supreme M. & C. Co.	5	2	47,600	2	1.65	11.17

## A PAST, 30,000 Bacteria per c c.—Continued

DEALER	PRODUCER	N Bacterial Samples Taken	No. Above Standard	Average Bacteria	No Chemical Samples Taken	Average	No. Above Standard
Dairymen's L. Inc	Own	12	1	48,583	6	1.00	2.0
Wideman, Wm	International M. Co.	4	1	49,250	2	1.00	2.00
Supreme Milk	International M. Co.	8	2	58,750	3	1.13	1
Kell, L.	International M. Co.	8	1	66,875	4	1.13	3
W. & S. L. K.	Own	8	3	121,600	3	1.50	5
Bono, Phil.	International M. Co.	4	1	122,250	1	1.80	1
Burgholz, Frank	International M. Co.	8	6	149,375	2	1.68	
Bonanno, Salvatore	Supreme M. & C. Co.	4	2	208,750	2	1.70	1
Ludolph, Adolph	International M. Co.	4	3	307,500	1	1.80	1
Spankowitz, Louis	Dairymen's L. Inc.	5	2	625,500	2	1.65	1.50

## B. PASTEURIZED 50,000 BACTERIA PER C. C.

Mielents, W.	Supreme M. & C. Co.	4	0	3,000	1	1.90	1.50
7 W.	C. W. Vanatta	4	0	5,000	1	1.80	1.80
W. W.	Slate Hill M. & C. Co.	4	0	5,250	2	1.60	1
Kneass, M.	Dairymen's L. Inc.	4	0	5,250	2	1.60	1.30
Nash, M. C.	Columbus, N. J.	12	0	6,100	5	1.65	1.60
Hutchins, L.	Own	4	0	6,750	2	1.68	1.74
Borden's F. P. Co.	Montrose, Pa.	8	0	6,850	4	1.65	1.55
Wolf Bros.	Slate Hill M. & C. Co.	4	0	7,000	2	1.55	1.60
Seeling, Chas.	Slate Hill M. & C. Co.	12	0	8,500	2	1.45	1.10
Borden's F. P. Co.-4th Ave	Branchville, N. J.	5	0	9,200	2	1.60	1.18
Schrick, L.	Slate Hill M. & C. Co.	4	0	9,250	2	1.60	1
Almeray Dairy	Own	8	0	10,625	4	1.50	1.15
Almeray Dairy	Own	12	1	10,975	1	1.80	1.58
Borden's F. P. Co.-14th St	Waterville, N. Y.	16	0	11,700	7	1.80	1.35
Larney, Patrick	Dairymen's L. Inc.	4	0	12,500	2	1.78	1
McNicol, George	C. W. Vanatta	4	0	13,750	2	1.45	1
Kaplan, J.	C. W. Vanatta	4	0	14,000	3	1.68	1.60
Smith, Carl W.	C. W. Vanatta	4	0	14,000	2	1.45	1
Borden's F. P. Co.	Own	8	0	15,500	5	1.60	1.4
Zimmerman, Robert	I. H. H.	4	0	15,500	2	1.45	1.40
Schaffer, M. Co.	Dairymen's L. Inc.	8	0	18,250	3	1.80	1.5
LaPara, Frank	Dairymen's L. Inc.	8	0	19,000	4	1.65	1.60
Klappholz, Paul	Slate Hill M. & C. Co.	13	1	19,500	6	1.80	1
Waltner, Joe	Dairymen's L. Inc.	4	0	19,500	1	1.80	1.58
Crastropol, Isadore	Supreme M. & C. Co.	4	0	20,000	1	1.80	1.44
Beardslev, Warren	Slate Hill M. & C. Co.	8	1	23,000	4	1.50	1.25
Bonanno, Salvatore	Supreme M. & C. Co.	5	1	26,000	1	1.50	1.8
Bobrow, Samuel	N. T. M. & C. Co.	5	0	26,000	3	1.80	1.60
Garb, John	C. W. Vanatta	8	0	26,375	4	1.55	1.19
Helfrick, Cornelius	C. W. Vanatta	4	1	26,500	5	1.55	1.18
Schroeder, Carl	I. H. H.	16	1	27,000	8	1.40	1.7
Forzono, Joseph	Dairymen's L. Inc.	4	0	34,000	2	1.50	1.5

B. PAST, 50,000 Bacteria per c. c.—*Continued*

DEALER	PRODUCER	N. Bacterial Samples Taken	No. Above Standard	Average Bacteria	No. Chemical Samples Taken	Average Fats	Average Total Solids
Bloomington Dairy	Slate Hill M. & C Co.	12	1	28,000	6	3.68	12.28
Murrello, Frank	Clinton M. Co.	8	2	29,875	3	3.70	12.43
Bonnie, Samuel	Supreme M. & C Co.	8	1	31,250	1	3.60	12.08
Klatt, Louis	C. W. Vanatta	5	1	32,400	2	3.40	12.15
Fairfield Dairy	C. W. Vanatta	4	1	33,250	2	3.45	12.04
Esch, Louis	Dairyman's L. Inc.	4	1	36,250	2	3.73	12.34
Muller, William	Dairyman's L. Inc.	8	1	39,000	5	3.70	12.18
Thompson, Harry	N. J. M. & C Co.	8	2	39,375	4	3.43	12.13
Hart, Samuel	N. J. M. & C Co.	4	1	40,000	2	3.0	12.4
Spankowitz, Louis	Dairyman's L. Inc.	5	2	43,750	3	3.70	12.15
Muller, William	Slate Hill M. & C Co.	8	1	45,250	4	3.54	12.14
Thompson, Harry	C. W. Vanatta	1	3	46,500	5	3.83	12.66
National D. P. Co.	Dairyman's L. Inc.	8	1	47,250	4	3.07	12.78
DeBevoise, Carl	Dairyman's L. Inc.	14	2	48,915	5	3.76	12.60
Spankowitz, Louis	International M. Co.	8	2	61,870	2	3.60	12.35
Spankowitz, Louis	Supreme M. & C Co.	12	4	62,100	5	3.60	12.70
Spankowitz, Louis	C. W. Vanatta	8	1	64,750	3	3.56	12.70
Seely, Paul	C. W. Vanatta	12	4	66,650	4	3.4	12.83
Seely, Paul	N. J. M. & C Co.	12	5	66,650	5	3.4	11.83
Greenberg, Abram	N. J. M. & C Co.	12	4	72,900	5	3.45	12.00
Clark, H. S.	I. Halprin	4	1	76,250	2	3.60	12.01
Fairfield Dairy	Own	12	1	77,750	5	3.7	12.40
Peas, Irving	I. Halprin	8	3	83,250	2	3.7	12.4
Klatt, Louis	International M. Co.	5	1	83,150	3	3.58	12.19
Kozak, Geo.	I. Halprin	12	4	83,000	6	3.65	12.33
Waldron & Sons, B. R.	Own	8	3	110,000	5	3.40	11.85
Klatt, Louis	C. W. Vanatta	13	4	111,165	4	3.40	12.17
Rupp, John	International M. Co.	4	2	115,180	2	3.60	12.73
Lup, John	N. J. M. & C Co.	4	1	116,500	2	3.50	11.84
Fenn, Herman	I. Halprin	8	3	126,800	4	3.20	11.05
Cotton, M.	Own	4	2	122,500	3	3.85	12.62
Miele, White	I. Halprin	4	0	136,700	2	3.35	12.71
St. Louis	N. J. M. & C Co.	4	3	136,500	2	3.2	11.6
Weiss, Benjamin	N. J. M. & C Co.	12	6	140,000	6	3.35	11.82
Dairyman's L. Inc. P. J. & Co.	Own	8	2	144,250	3	3.10	12.59
Smith, John	N. J. M. & C Co.	8	1	148,675	3	3.35	11.60
Netel, Daniel	N. J. M. & C Co.	8	4	249,350	2	3.75	11.63
Buller, Philip	N. J. M. & C Co.	4	1	258,750	2	3.38	11.89
Cohn, Abraham	C. W. Vanatta	8	6	281,200	3	3.70	12.52
Crastopol, Isadore	N. J. M. & C Co.	4	2	278,000	1	3.9	12.10

NOTE. Bulletins are issued monthly regarding the activities of the Health Department. Milk reports are also submitted to dealers and shippers each and every month of the milk samples examined. The dealer's name is mentioned, also the producer or shipper, the average of four bacterial milk samples taken is given as well as the content contained in the samples.



**BUREAU OF VETERINARY MEAT INSPECTION**

*To Dr. Chas. V. Craster, Health Officer*

Dear Doctor,

I herewith submit my report covering the activities of the *Veterinary Bureau* for the year 1927

Respectfully,

WERNER RUNGE  
*Chief Veterinarian*

Pure food may be called the foundation upon which the health of communities rests, responsible in large measure for the vigor and vitality of the nation. Preventive medicine is handicapped where it is not supported by meat inspection, as furnished by purity of the food supply.

This idea is being increasingly realized in that provisions for supervising the food supply of communities are playing a wider and more comprehensive role in the application of public health measures.

The Veterinary Bureau of the City of Newark has during the past year rendered efficient service along these lines, the effects of which are reflected in the health and well being of our citizens.

However, there is still room for greater efforts and improvement. That this may be brought about I have for the past few years advocated and requested the adoption of a new meat ordinance to further safeguard the sale of meat, game and fish by retailers in the City. I would urge again its consideration and adoption.

Meat and meat products used at Public Institutions, City Hospital, Almshouse and City Jail are inspected and passed before acceptance.

Commission, cold storage, slaughter houses and Centre Market  
inspected daily

Cattle inspected and stamped at abattoirs	8,368
Calves inspected and stamped at abattoirs	23,182
Sheep inspected and stamped at abattoirs	70,522
Goats inspected and stamped at abattoirs	22
Calves (country dressed) inspected and stamped	18,558
Sheep (country dressed) inspected and stamped	723
Hogs (country dressed) inspected and stamped	598
Goats (country dressed) inspected and stamped	675
Pounds of bologna inspected and stamped	440,972
Pounds of pork inspected	2,81,200
Pounds of poultry inspected	10,344,369
Pounds of fish inspected	2,005,006
Cattle reinspected	87,744
Calves reinspected	30,983
Sheep reinspected	300,382
Butcher shops inspected and reinspected	16,247
Public places poultry slaughter houses inspected and reinspected	3,204
Railroad cars containing live poultry inspected	709 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Complaints investigated	50
Beef carcasses condemned	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Calf carcasses condemned	520
Sheep carcasses condemned	81
Hog carcasses condemned	4
Goat carcasses condemned	81
Parts of carcasses condemned	1,012

## CONDEMNED

	Lbs		Lbs
Chickens .....	25,499	Sausages .....	60
Turkeys .....	953	Liver .....	30
Ducks .....	40	Oxtails .....	50
Beef .....	1,858	Bologna .....	35
Pork .....	1,752	Boxes beef kidneys ..	5
Lamb .....	449	Cal hams .....	213
Legs of Lamb.....	40	Cottage hams. ....	50
Chucks Lamb.....	6	Misc Meats .....	3 595
Core-saddles Lamb.	2	Pail hog casings ..	1
V .....	127	Lard .....	90
Fish .....	1,080	Barrels Rabbits ..	16
Butter .....	14	Shrimp .....	16 1
Pairs rabbits. ....	170		



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**Chemist**



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**Chemist**

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*Dr Charles V. Craster, Health Officer.*

Dear Sir:

I herewith submit my annual report as Chemist for the year ending December 31st, 1927

Respectfully,

HALSEY DURAND,  
*Chemist*

It is gratifying to be able to announce that the total number of analyses for the year shows an increase of 1828 over 1926 the increase being largely due to the increased number of milks and creams received

The monthly samples taken from different sections of the City Water Supply have been regularly analyzed and show the Newark water to be among the purest supplies of any large city in the world.

The work of the chemical laboratory for the year is as follows.

Total number of analyses..... 5,810

Divided as follows:

MILKS

Total number of milks analyzed ..... 5,080  
Total number of sealed milks analyzed ..... 5,016

Total number of unsealed milks analyzed	64
Total number of sealed milks below standard	.0%
Total number of unsealed milks below standard	0
Percent sealed milks below standard	2.7
Percent unsealed milks below standard	1
Sealed milk samples broken in transit by inspectors	12
Sealed milk samples broken in laboratory	

Average of total solids and fat in samples taken from 1926 and 1927

	Total Solids		Fats	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
Total above Standard	12.31%	12.38%	3.59%	3.71%
Total below standard	.084%	10.86%	2.50%	2.21%
Total above and below standard	12.23%	12.35%	3.54%	3.69%

NOTE:—Since the inauguration of the new system, discontinuing the taking of preliminary or unsealed city milk samples, February 3rd, 1926, the only unsealed samples now taken are those from the City Hospital Supply and a few special samples.

#### CERTIFIED MILKS

16 sealed samples of certified milk were analyzed 15 were above and 1 below the standard of fat.

#### CITY HOSPITAL MILK SUPPLY

Samples from the City Hospital milk supply were analyzed once a month, with the exception of March and September, when no samples were taken, until November when samples were taken twice a month. 60 samples were analyzed and found to be of good quality. The average for the year for total solids being 12.59% and for fat 3.86%.

#### SPECIAL MILKS

8 special milks were analyzed, 3 sealed and 5 unsealed. The 3 sealed samples were taken on complaint that the milk tasted of having been heated. This was found to be true and probably due to overheating during pasteurization.



Of the 5 unsealed samples, 1 was examined for ptomaines with negative results and 1 contained insect larvæ. 1 sample from Camp Kamesha Sussex Co. supply and 2 for department information were of good quality.

Among the special milks may be included 7 samples of buttermilk, 2 sealed and 5 unsealed. 1 sealed sample was said to be a new form of buttermilk containing gelatin. The presence of gelatin was confirmed. The results on the remaining samples corresponded to those given for buttermilk.

An unsealed sample of human milk from the Baby Hospital was also analyzed.

#### CREAM

A total of 407 samples of cream, a majority of which were sour, were analyzed for fat content. 307 were sealed and 100 were unsealed samples. Of the sealed samples, 45 were below the standard of fat (16 per cent) and all of the unsealed samples were above standard.

In addition to the above routine cream samples, 25 samples, 16 sealed and 9 unsealed, were analyzed for foreign fats, and fat contents, none contained foreign fats, but 6 of the 16 sealed samples were found to be below standard in fat. The nine unsealed samples were above standard.

#### ICE CREAM

104 samples of ice cream were analyzed for fat content, 102 sealed and 2 unsealed. Of the sealed samples 93 were above and 9 were below the standard of fat (8 per cent). The 2 unsealed samples were above standard.

In addition to the above routine samples, 3 sealed samples were examined. 1 for adulteration with corn

starch and 1 for ptomaines. Both giving negative results. The third sample was taken on complaint of being sour which was verified.

#### WATER

135 samples of water were analyzed.

Of these 106 were the monthly samples of the City Water Supply, taken at various points in the water supply system. Tables giving a summary of the results are given below.

In addition to the monthly samples, 29 samples were taken by Department of Health inspectors, as follows: 1 special sample from the City Supply, 4 from driven wells, 1 from dug well on farm supplying Camp Kiameshewah milk and 1 from spring supplying the camp with water. A sample of mineral water was found to contain copper and reported as unfit for human consumption. A subsequent sample of this water contained no copper. 20 samples of water used in washing glasses used at some water fountains were examined for alkalinity.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

52 miscellaneous samples were analyzed, including butter for oleo margarine and conformity to standard. Olive oil for adulteration, cooking fat for coal tar color. Cheese and jam for fitness for human consumption, alcoholic liquors for methanol, soft drinks for artificial sweeteners, poisonous metals, artificial flavors and color and preservatives. Breadstuffs for poisonous ingredients, broken glass and molds and noodles for coal tar colors. Foods for bacterial poisons. Oysters for copper and vitriols for variety and per cent. of acetic acid.

A sample of chewing gum was found to be composed of paraffin, sweetening and artificial color and was re-

ported as dangerous to health, and glass wool used as a holiday decoration was also reported as dangerous.

The percent of caffeine in coffee prepared for drinking was determined to obtain data as to the amount of caffeine taken in a cup of coffee, with a view to regulating the amount of caffeine used in soft drinks.

A number of samples of citrate of magnesia solution were analyzed for conformity to the U. S. P. requirements and a druggist's prescription was analyzed for comparison with the doctor's prescription.

## ANALYSES OF NEWARK AQUEDUCT WATER

Samples from Clinton Stream before Junction with Oak Ridge Stream at New Foundland, N J

Parts per Million

	Temperature degrees Fahr	Turbidity	NITROGEN AS					Chlorine	Temporary Hardness	Total Solids	Loss on Ignition	Fixed Solids Matter
			Free	Albuminoid	Nitr	Nitr						
January	30	2	22	.007	.086	0	.088	3.75	3.7	63	14	49
February	39	2	13	.005	.072	0	.088	3.50	29.9	73	25	48
March	34	2	6	.001	.071	0	.045	3.25	15.6	44	19	25
April	42	1	16	.004	.070	v f t	.043	3.00	20.8	74	15	59
May	50	2	18	.003	.111	f t	.043	2.50	28.6	90	21	69
June	56	2	17	.002	.072	0	.063	3.25	18.2	59	30	29
July	66	2	17	.033	.078	0	.040	3.25	20.8	65	23	42
August	56	4	23	.003	.094	.003	.063	3.00	31.2	56	19	37
September	60	1	26	.003	.085	.002	.063	3.00	22.1	53	19	34
October	46	1	15	.002	.044	f	.113	3.50	76.0	43	13	30
November	50	3	18	.005	.105	v f t	.033	3.00	19.5	63	21	42
December	38	3	14	.002	.073	0	.063	3.50	16.9	30	5	25

# ANALYSES OF NEWARK AQUEDUCT WATER

Samples from Oak Ridge Stream before Junction with Clinton Stream at New Foundland, N. J

Parts per Million

Date	Temperature of air Fahr	Tur- bidity	Total Solids	NITROGEN AS				Chlo- rine	Tempo- rary Hard- ness	Total	Loss on Igni- tion	Fixed Matter
				Free	Ammonia	Nitri- c	Nitro- sine					
January	28	8	7	.007	.094	0	.125	3.75	36.4	77	25	52
February	43	5	5	.004	.068	0	.115	4	35	79	25	54
March	34	3	8	.003	.084	0	.075	3.00	29.9	58	28	30
April	42	2	5	.004	.075	0	.063	3.25	31.2	63	15	48
May	50	1	4	.003	.108	0	.040	3.00	35.0	79	15	44
June	58	1	13	.003	.082	0	.050	3.25	31.2	73	35	38
July	62	1	7	.002	.062	.002	.175	4.00	41.6	76	24	52
August	56	5	18	.004	.082	0	.075	3.00	36.4	69	27	42
September	62	2	15	.006	.094	0	.063	3.50	37.7	58	18	40
October	48	2	22	.002	.088	v.f.t.	.075	3.00	32.5	47	35	22
November	50	50	50	.003	.075	0	.175	3.00	35.0	60	15	44
December	28	2	18	.004	.082	v.f.t.	.100	3.00	29.9	55	34	21

ANALYSES OF NEWARK AQUEDUCT WATER  
Samples from Laboratory Faucet, 68 Camden Street Newark, N. J.  
Parts per Million

Date	NITROGEN AS											
	Flow gallons per min.	Temperature	Acidity	Alkalinity	Calcium	Magnesium	Total Hardness	Iron	Copper	Silver	Lead	Mercury
January	37	1	23	010	081	0	088	4.50	28.6	56	26	30
February	38	1	23	001	081	0	088	4.50	28.6	56	26	30
March	44	2	8	013	073	0	063	4.00	23.4	56	26	30
April	52	3	11	003	07	0	048	3.50	23.4	56	26	30
May	60	7	33	001	117	0	063	3.50	28.6	72	22	50
June	66	1	24	001	083	0	063	3.75	26.0	71	35	36
July	73	2	20	003	101	0	050	3.75	28.6	55	31	24
August	78	1	20	003	103	0	138	3.50	26.0	63	31	33
Sept.	71	4	32	001	110	0	063	4.00	27.3	52	25	27
October	59	2	23	002	094	0	063	4.25	28.6	70	34	36
Nov.	50	0	10	001	098	0	088	4.00	26.0	57	14	43
December	40	3	17	006	081	0.2 t.	088	4.00	23.4	49	14	35

# ANALYSES OF NEWARK AQUEDUCT WATER AVERAGES OF MONTHLY SAMPLES

Parts per Million

NITROGEN AS													
	Temperature degrees Fahr.	Turbidity	Color	Free Ammonia	Albuminoid N. nitrous	Nitrate	Nitrite	Chlorine	Temporary Hardness	Total Solids	Loss on Ignition	Fixed Matter	
Oak Ridge Str. 1	4	1	11	104	83	v. l. t.	0.00	1.7	14.1	64	25	36	
Clinton Str. (2)	46	2	17	06	080	ft. tr.	0.02	3.21	23.9	59	19	41	
Kanawha Str. 3	45	1	15	00	097	0	0.01	1.8	18.5	13	1	76	
Fehr Lake Str. 4	46	2	33	006	115	0	.114	2.18	26.0	60	28	32	
Macmillan It. 5 Eden Grove	48	3	27	.007	106	trace	0.04	3.06	29.5	65	19	45	
Pond No. 6	49	1	19	.008	096	v. f. t.	.072	3.90	26.4	54	23	31	
Eden Grove Culvert 7	49	3	21	.005	086	trace	.080	3.90	26.5	57	23	34	
Belle Isle Reservoir 8	50	2	23	.003	090	v. f. t.	.071	3.96	28.1	62	25	31	
Labret Point (9)	55	3	7	804	1.00		.77	1.94	6.2	52	15	37	

ANALYSES OF NEWARK AQUEDUCT WATER  
Monthly Average of All Samples  
Parts Per Million.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

1927	Temperature degrees Fahr.	Total Solids	Calcium	NITROGEN AS				Chlorine	Temperature Hydrogen Index	Total Solids	Iron Total	Free Mineral Matter
				Free Ammonia	Ammonia Acid	Nitrate	Nitrite					
January	30	3	18	.007	.087	0	.092	4.06	32.1	60	19	40
February	37	3	15	.004	.078	trace	.084	3.75	24.9	46	20	26
March	36	2	16	.004	.084	0	.062	3.39	22.5	48	24	24
April	46	2	18	.008	.073	trace	.054	3.47	25.6	63	15	48
May	50	2	33	.002	.118	0	.078	3.81	25.3	71	23	48
June	62	2	27	.004	.109	trace	.071	3.17	26.4	69	35	34
July	70	2	21	.012	.103	.001	.094	3.54	27.5	65	28	37
August	63	3	31	.004	.123	trace	.086	2.92	29.8	61	28	33
September	59	3	26	.008	.108	trace	.061	3.44	26.0	56	2	36
October	51	2	24	.003	.101	trace	.068	3.58	27.9	49	23	26
November	48	2	29	.003	.099	0	0	3.64	28.5	57	26	41
December	32	3	21	.003	.080	0	.096	3.61	24.8	54	21	33
For Year 19	49	2	25	.005	.095	trace	.077	3.45	26	58	25	35



TABLE OF MAXIMUM MINIMUM AND AVERAGE TOTAL  
SOLIDS IN WATER FROM LABORATORY  
FAUCET, FROM 1900 TO DATE

TOTAL SOLIDS, GRAINS PER U. S. GALLON

Date	Maximum	Minimum	Average
1900	2.06	1.96	2.53
1901	3.04	1.93	2.68
1902	2.92	1.98	2.45
1903	2.92	1.69	2.32
1904	2.92	2.04	2.52
1905	2.92	1.60	2.33
1906	3.24	2.44	2.71
1907	3.09	2.35	2.60
1908	2.92	2.22	2.66
1909	3.37	2.23	2.78
1910	3.50	2.16	2.81
1911	3.91	2.63	3.06
1912	3.32	1.92	2.94
1913	3.91	2.16	3.04
1914	3.49	2.27	2.88
1915	3.90	1.92	2.99
1916	3.55	2.56	2.98
1917	3.84	2.39	3.11
1918	4.19	1.40	3.02
1919	3.78	2.74	3.32
1920	3.44	2.62	3.05
1921	3.65	2.84	3.07
1922	3.50	2.10	2.91
1923	3.50	2.52	2.92
1924	2.68	2.04	2.42
1925	4.39	2.87	3.39
1926	4.26	2.81	3.39
1927	4.18	2.73	3.43

Note.—In 1924 only four months included January, February, March and December.



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**Division of Bacteriology**

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*Charles V. Craster, M.D., Health Officer,*

Dear Doctor,

Herewith is submitted the report of the Division of Bacteriology for the year ending December 31, 1927.

Respectfully,

R. N. CONNOLLY, M.D.  
*Bacteriologist.*

In presenting a report of the activities of the past year it may perhaps be in order to outline for you, consideration of some suggestions for new work for the future which appear important enough to justify the Health Department in making an effort to put into execution.

The first of these activities for which I would ask your favorable consideration is the concentration of diphtheria antitoxin. The Department now furnishes whole serum, but there is an increasing demand by physicians for the concentrated form. Recent improvements in the technique of preparing the concentrated serum make it possible with slight additions to the present equipment, to make this change.

The second activity I desire to present for your consideration is the preparation of Toxin-Antitoxin for immunizing against diphtheria. The value of this product has been so thoroughly demonstrated that it is taken its place in the list of biologicals for which there is a growing and

great demand. The production of a practically unlimited amount of T. A. mixture by the Health Department can be carried on with comparatively slight additions to the present equipment of the laboratory. The preparation of outfits for making the Schick test would of necessity go hand in hand with the production of the T. A. mixture.

A third and much needed product to which your attention is invited is Tetanus Antitoxin. The demand for this remedy is so constant that scarcely a week passes without an inquiry from some source for a supply, which the Division thus far has been unable to furnish. The general use of this remedy in all lacerated wounds, when are more numerous than ever because of automobile accidents, would make its production by the city very popular among physicians who know what a hardship it often is for private patients and institutions to obtain the remedy under present conditions. The extra expense of producing a supply of tetanus antitoxin sufficient for the needs of New York would consist chiefly of the addition of some horses to those at present used for the production of diphtheria antitoxin.

These three activities, i. e., concentrated diphtheria antitoxin, toxin-antitoxin mixture with Schick test outfits and concentrated tetanus antitoxin, I feel confident can be successfully attempted by the Health Department and the expense connected with the production of these remedies need not be great.

It might be regarded as an experiment for the city to go into the manufacture of these products, as they are of great constructive value and the methods of their preparation are standardized. They can all be produced with slight additions to the diphtheria antitoxin plant which the city has maintained for over 33 years.

In view of the experience of the Health Department with diphtheria antitoxin I would recommend, if the city decides to manufacture these products that they be obtainable by physicians free of charge for residents of Newark.

A tabulation of the examinations, showing the kind and number under each heading, that have passed through the laboratory during the year, is submitted, and included in it are the variety and amount of each of the products which the Department prepares. This work is all grouped under the caption of Routine Activities.

#### ROUTINE ACTIVITIES OF THE BACTERIOLOGICAL DIVISION

	Total for 1927	Total for 1926
Diphtheria		
Cultures for Diagnosis	14,332	17,822
True cases	464	318
Diagnosis and Release	15,517	18,441
Tuberculosis Sputum—		
Positive	237	278
Negative	1,231	1,627
Vincent's Angina Throat Smear—		
Positive	59	76
Negative	151	127
Gonorrhoea—		
Positive	970	573
Negative	3,402	2,485
Typhoid—		
Widal Positive	43	52
Widal negative	617	538
Stool Positive	1	0
Stool negative	62	68
Urine positive	1	0
Urine negative	74	68
Vaccine doses distributed	620	518

	Total for 1927	Total for 1926
Water—		
Pequanock supply .....	287	249
Wells, cisterns, etc .....	32	27
Swimming pools .....	236	242
Wading pools .....	1	6
Ice .....	8	13
Milk—		
City supply .....	1,909	1,633
City Hospital supply .....	230	336
Special examination .....	360	.4
Rabies—		
Brain tissue of dogs, cats, etc .....	87	103
Positive .....	35	34
Negative .....	52	69
Pasteur Treatment—		
Cases begun .....	27	50
Cases finished .....	26	50
Shell Fish—		
Oysters .....	287	.2
Clams .....	61	28
Diphtheria Antitoxin—		
Doses produced during the year.....	2,151	1,895
Doses distributed during the year .....	2,402	1,753
Vaccine, Etc		
Pertussis vaccine, doses distributed .....	1,952	1,65
Tuberculin (diagnostic) doses distributed .....	57	13
Tuberculin (for treatment) doses distributed .....	2	10

## NEWARK CITY WATER

## PEQUANNOCK SUPPLY

Bacteriological examination of samples from the various sampling points at the works and from the reservoirs and from the faucets in Newark gave the results shown in the following table:

## Oak Ridge stream above Clinton Stream—

Number of tests during 1927	23
Maximum number of bacteria per C. C.	800
Minimum number of bacteria per C. C.	20
Average number of bacteria per C. C.	217

## Clinton Stream above Oak Ridge Stream—

Number of tests during 1927	23
Maximum number of bacteria per C. C.	7,500
Minimum number of bacteria per C. C.	20
Average number of bacteria per C. C.	787

## Kanouse Creek above Pequannock River—

Number of tests during 1927	23
Maximum number of bacteria per C. C.	3,500
Minimum number of bacteria per C. C.	50
Average number of bacteria per C. C.	915

## Echo Lake Stream above Pequannock River—

Number of tests during 1927	23
Maximum number of bacteria per C. C.	2,500
Minimum number of bacteria per C. C.	40
Average number of bacteria per C. C.	771

## Macopin Intake Inside Gatehouse—

Number of tests during 1927	23
Maximum number of bacteria per C. C.	3,000
Minimum number of bacteria per C. C.	60
Average number of bacteria per C. C.	907

## Cedar Grove Reservoir Outside Inlet Gatehouse—

Number of tests during 1927	23
Maximum number of bacteria per C. C.	240
Minimum number of bacteria per C. C.	10
Average number of bacteria per C. C.	51

## Cedar Grove Reservoir Outside Outlet Gatehouse—

Number of tests during 1927	23
Maximum number of bacteria per C. C.	3,600
Minimum number of bacteria per C. C.	20
Average number of bacteria per C. C.	494

## Belleville Reservoir Inside Inlet Gatehouse—

Number of tests during 1927	23
Maximum number of bacteria per C. C.	2,500
Minimum number of bacteria per C. C.	20
Average number of bacteria per C. C.	877

## Belleville Reservoir Outside Outlet Gatehouse—

Number of tests during 1927	23
Maximum number of bacteria per C. C.	15,000
Minimum number of bacteria per C. C.	40
Average number of bacteria per C. C.	1,405

## Department of Public Health Office Faucet—

Number of tests during 1927	22
Maximum number of bacteria per C. C.	80
Minimum number of bacteria per C. C.	10
Average number of bacteria per C. C.	29

## Laboratory Faucet City Hospital—

Number of tests during 1927	55
Maximum number of bacteria per C. C.	50
Minimum number of bacteria per C. C.	10
Average number of bacteria per C. C.	25



**BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC AND SEMIPUBLIC BATHS  
SHOWING NUMBER OF BACTERIA PER C.C. IN THE WATER**

Date 1927	Haber Bath 188 Broadway St Park	Haber Bath 188 Broadway St Market	Chelton Bath 46 Chelton St Park	Chelton Bath 46 Chelton St Market	Howard Bath 141 Howard St Park	Howard Bath 141 Howard St Market	Mercer Bath 51 Mercer St Park	Haber Bath 10 W. Park St Park
January 6	50	10	0	250,000	170,000		0	3,500
January 21	10		0	10	0			25,000
February 4			0		10			1,500
February 11	20		0	10	0			
March 3		0	0	0	400		15,000	2,500
March 17	0	0	20	10	10		3,000	750
April 7							0	50
April 21			5,000	10	10		0	280
May 8			0	0				300
May 19								2,500
June 2		20,000					5,500	1,300
June 16	10,500		0	0	5,000		3,500	
July 7								10
August 4	5		2				6,300	12,500
August 19			10	50	70		500	5,000
September 8			50	10	0		500	
September 22							5,000	6,500
October 10			10	300			5,000	
November 4	0		0	750			5,500	
November 17			10	40,000	0		10	50
December 8			0		28,500		20,000	
December 22	0	10	20		5,000			1,900
Number of Tests	8	5	17	13	13	0	15	16
Average Bact. per c.c.	1,323	4,004	301	22,319	16,076	0	4,575	3,858

## PUBLIC AND SEMIPUBLIC BATHS—Continued

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

	Y M C A 1 Pool	Y W C A 2 Pool	Temple B na. Abr 3 Pool	City Bath 4 Pool	Y M & Y H A 5 Pool	Newark A C 6 Pool
January 6	0	100	0	1,700	5,000	
January 21				12,000	80	10
February 4		5,500		3,000	0	15
Feb 11		12,000		350		
Mar 1	0	6,000	0		10	
Mar 15		1,500				
Mar 22		10	0	0	40	10
Mar 29				30	10	
Apr 5	0	130,000				
Apr 12		30,000	0	50,000	10	
Apr 19		12,000		50,000		
Apr 26				50,000		
May 3	0	1,700	40	30	150	180
May 10	10	113,000	5	10	5	10
May 17	60	10,500	10	0	50	
May 24	10	1	150			
May 31	10	150		0	0	0
Jun 7	0	12,000	10	10	10	0
Jun 14	0	30,000	0	200		
Jun 21	0	3,000		10		10
Jun 28	0	45,000	0	10	225	0
Jul 5	20	7,500	0	150	500	
Number of Tests	15	19	12	18	4	0
Average Bact. per c.c.	8	21,598	17	9,305	45	1

## PUBLIC AND SEMIPUBLIC BATHS—Continued

1927	B P O E Broad St (Pool)	Robt Treat Bath 122 Howard St (Pool)	Dreamland Park (Pool)	Morris Ave City Bath (Pool)	City Water Laboratory Faucet
January 6		0			30
January 21	150	10		7,000	30
February 4	0	150,000		500	20
February 17		0		25,000	20
March 3		7,000		2,000	40
March 17		0		20	20
April 7	10			1,000,000	30
April 21		20			10
May 5				50,000	20
May 19	10	0		5,000	20
June 2				150,000	30
June 16		0	160	4,100	13
July 21	500		600	7,500	30
August 4	10			25,000	20
August 19				12,000	30
September 8	0			550	20
September 22		0		3,500	10
October 20		120,000		7,500	20
November 3	10	0			10
November 17					10
December 8				280	60
December 22		10		0	30
Number of Tests	8	13	2	19	22
Average Bact per c.c.	86	2,132	380	8,318	24

## "CITY MILK SUPPLY"

The milk supply of the city received the usual supervision of this division during the year and the results of the bacteriological tests of the samples are grouped in the following table:

1927—

Certified Milk—75 samples tested, of which 94.66% were acceptable under the milk ordinance, as compared with 95.57% in 1926

Grade A Raw—641 samples tested, of which 83.30% were acceptable under the milk ordinance, as compared with 83.44% in 1926

Grade A Pasteurized—568 samples tested, of which 86.01% were acceptable under the milk ordinance, as compared with 93.13% in 1926

Grade B Pasteurized—710 samples tested, of which 79.01% were acceptable under the milk ordinance, as compared with 82.52% in 1926

City Hospital Supply—236 samples tested

Special samples for streptococci, etc.—85 samples tested

Cream examinations samples examined—275

Total number of samples tested—2,590

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION  
OF SHELLFISH

Examination of oysters and clams was systematically carried on during the year. The samples were brought to the laboratory by inspectors of the Fish and Game Division who labeled each sample with an identification number. This was the only information the laboratory received, so that the source of the shellfish and the name of the dealer from whom the sample was obtained, was unknown to the examiner.

In order to be representative, the samples consisted of not less than five oysters or clams from each shipment, the juice of which was pooled for the bacteriological test.

The American Public Health standard method was followed in determining the Colon-Index and this was supplemented by making three agar plates with the various dilutions of the juice in order to obtain the average bacterial count in the pooled juice of each sample.

It was found that agar colon index and high bacterial count closely invariably correlated together and serves as a check on the results, however, it was observed that many festly stale specimens in some cases gave a bacterial count running into millions per C. C. when the colon index was low. This may be taken to indicate unfitness for consumption, at least in a raw state of shellfish that were originally good, but because of long storage begin to undergo decomposition.

The total number of samples of oysters examined during the year was 275 representing 1,375 individual specimens.

The number of samples showing a colon-index of 50 or lower 225  
The number of samples showing a colon-index of over 50. .... 50

The total number of samples of clams examined during the year was 66, representing 330 individual specimens.

The number of samples showing a colon-index of 50 or lower 63

The number of samples showing a colon-index of over 50..... 3

The colon index is an arbitrary standard that has been suggested to express the degree to which shellfish are contaminated with sewage. It is graduated from 0 to 500, zero (0) indicating freedom from contaminating coliform bacilli and 500 means an extreme degree of pollution. A colon-index of 50 or lower is regarded as passable, while an index of over 50 becomes more suspicious the higher it gets.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**Serological Laboratory**





ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**Serological Laboratory**

---

*To Charles V. Craster, M. D., Health Officer*

Dear Dr. Craster:

Herewith is submitted the report of the work performed in the Serological Laboratory for the year ending December 31, 1927.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRISON S. MARTLAND, M.D.,  
*Pathologist*

The work of the Serological Laboratory during the year has been very heavy, the total number of examinations being 27,180 which far exceeds that of any other year since the establishment of the laboratory.

During the year 19,563 Wassermann tests were made for the detection of syphilis. It is interesting to note that the test is still used by physicians more as a diagnostic exclusion test in general medicine and surgery than for the diagnosis of frank active syphilis. Active syphilis is usually easily diagnosed clinically, but the presence of old and latent syphilis is often difficult to recognize, and the chief value of the Wassermann test is to exclude syphilis as an etiological factor in general medicine and surgery.

Wassermann tests are made on every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Blood tests received in the

laboratory before 12:00 M are reported on the following day. The Kahn standardized technic using cholesterol antigen with eighteen hours icebox fixation is used. The results we feel warrant the extra time and more elaborate technic required to perform this test than the simple modifications. On account of the heavy work in this laboratory it has been impossible to run a series of Kahn tests in conjunction with the Wassermanns. We do not believe, however, it would be advisable to give up the Wassermann technic.

The large experience this laboratory has had with the Wassermann test fully convinces us that such an important diagnostic test should only be performed in laboratories under City or State control, which are thoroughly equipped to handle the work and are constantly performing a large number of tests.

Furthermore, the close liaison between the wards and clinics of the City Hospital, City Dispensary and the laboratories allows us to have a very important clinical check on the results of a large number of the Wassermann reactions, a very important factor in the proper performance of the Wassermann test.

Wassermann Tests:	Separate Items	Totals
Blood Wassermanns .. . . . . .	19,049	
Positive	2,029	
Spinal Fluid Wassermanns	514	
Positive	40	
	—	19,563
Source of Wassermann tests		
Physicians and Hospitals of Newark	11,676	
City Hospital	5,248	
City Dispensary	2,639	
How Wassermann test was used:		
As diagnostic and therapeutic aid in the first two years of syphilis	357	
As diagnostic and therapeutic aid in old and latent syphilis	863	
As diagnostic aid in general surgery and medicine	18,343	
Examination of Venereal Sores		
Darkfield examinations .. . . . . .	118	
(Including stained smears and aspiration of regional glands)		
Positive	48	
	—	118
Examination for Gonococcus.		
Smears for gonococci .. . . . . .	6,892	
(City Hospital only)		
Positive	560	
	—	6,892
Examination of Spinal Fluid:		
Routine Serological examinations	607	
(Including serological and bacteriological examinations		
	—	607
Grand Total		27,180

## CULTURE COLLECTORS

Following is a summary of the work performed by the three culture collectors attached to the Bacteriological Laboratory, whose duty is to supply the culture stations with outfit and outfits for taking together a cultures sputa Wassermanns typhoid and other blood tests collect each all such outfits used and left at the stations by the doctors and delivered to the laboratory, with figures for past five years.

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
Antitoxin delivered.....	2,000	1,581	1,919	2,258	2,431
Outfits delivered—					
Cultures.....	14,511	11,622	11,086	11,365	11,488
Sputa.....	2,440	2,873	3,538	3,512	3,958
Typhoid .....	840	683	1,269	1,019	1,040
Wassermanns .....	11,751	8,255	9,525	8,954	7,602
Catarrhal .....	4,644	3,943	4,767	4,515	3,750
Outfits collected—					
Cultures .....	10,937	15,881	16,138	14,720	12,772
Sputa .....	1,468	1,607	1,828	1,974	2,472
Typhoid .....	406	296	425	356	*1,804
Wassermanns .....	10,160	7,688	7,291	7,203	6,122
Catarrhal .....	3,370	2,463	2,742	2,731	2,368

\*Note —Typhoid collections much greater than delivery inasmuch as City Dispensary secured their own sets for Food Handler examinations and culture collectors delivered them to the laboratory

# ANTITOXIN AND CULTURE STATIONS BY WARDS

Ward	Station	Address	Telephone No.
1st	A R Bianchi	7th Ave & Sheffield St	Mitchell 4966
First	Vernon's Pharmacy	83 Broadway	Br Brook 9554
First	Second Precinct Police	Summer & 7th Aves	Market 5400
First	Spallone Pharmacy	72 Park Ave	Mitchell 4973
First	St. Margaret's Pharmacy	Clay & Broad Sts	Mitchell 2387
Second	Walton's Pharmacy	57 William St	Mitchell 3764
Second	Arnold's Pharmacy	1019 Broad St	Market 8498
Second	St. Michael's Hospital	Central & High St	Market 7610
Second	City Dispensary	Plane & William Sts	Mitchell 3310
Second	City Hall Pharmacy	927 Broad St	Mulberry 0914
Second	First Precinct Police	Court & Washington Sts	Market 5400
Third	Mendelsohn	178 Second St	Bigelow 5756
Third	St. Barnabas Hospital	681 High St	Market 6616
Third	R. M. Land	103 Canton Ave	Bigelow 2032
Fourth	Firemen's Pharmacy	Broad & Market Sts	Market 5116
Fourth	I. M. Greenfield	201 Walnut St	Market 3908
Fifth	Girtanner Pharmacy	21 Ferry St	Market 1764
Fifth	Eckert Pharmacy	167 Ferry St	Market 10078
Sixth	City Hospital	Fairmount Ave	Market 9300
Sixth	Jos. Battiato	169 South Orange Ave	Market 2859
Sixth	J. P. Smith	315 South Orange Avenue	Mulberry 1514
Seventh	Ideal Pharmacy	Bank & Norfolk Sts	Market 1441
Seventh	McEvoy Pharmacy	58 Springfield Ave	Market 4633
Seventh	P. J. Corrigan	25 Wallace Place	Market 3205
Eighth	Chester Pharmacy	520 Broadway	Br Brook 3467

# ANTI-TOBACCO AND CULTURE STATIONS BY WARDS *continued*

Ward	Station	Address	Tel phone No.
1	R. H. H. H. H.	445 Broadway Ave	Br Brook 4068
1	Oriental Pharmacy	289 Broadway	Mitchell 2924
1	H. H. H. H.	187 Broadway Ave	H. H. H. 1082
1	Eighth Precinct Police	Washington Ave	Market 5400
1	H. H. H. H.	685 N. 1st St	Br Brook 4134
1	A. H. H. H.	349 Bloomfield Ave	Br Brook 2942
1	H. H. H. H.	214 E. 1st St	Waverly 5441
1	Ritz Carlton	280 Clinton Ave	Waverly 6236
1	Geo. Linnett & Bro.	77 Lincoln Park	Mitchell 3034
1	David Bergman	175 Elizabeth Ave	Bigelow 5825
1	Lincoln Drug Co	Broad & Parkhurst Sts	Bigelow 5769
1	Gernsten's Pharmacy	1010 Bergen St	Terrace 5710
1	White Pharmacy	Sherman Ave & Wright St	Bigelow 5852
1	H. H. H. H.	Lincoln Park	Mitchell 3560
1	East Side Pharmacy	58 Pulaski St.	Mitchell 3560
1	H. H. H. H.	499 Dr. H. St.	Br Brook 0197
1	First Precinct Police	Orange & 1st Sts	Market 5400
1	O. Scholz	131 Wilson Ave	Market 9020
1	B. Levitt	28 Fleming Ave	Market 6267
1	Third Precinct Police	Market & Reed Sts	Market 5400
1	M. Feinstein	299 16th Ave	Bigelow 5876
1	A. H. H. H.	1041 South Orange Ave	Market 2593
1	A. H. H. H.	601 1st St	Br Brook 2813
1	Seventh Precinct Police	South Orange Ave	Market 5400

# ANTITOXIN AND CULTURE STATIONS BY WARDS—Continued

Ward	Station	Address	Telephone No.
Thirteenth	Baptist Church	12th St & 3rd Orange Ave	Market 3094
Fourteenth	S W Gardemak	314 15th Ave	Bigelow 5827
Fifteenth	F L Feind	76 Belmont Ave	Bigelow 5835
Sixteenth	Aug Koelble	362 Springfield Ave	Bigelow 1933
Seventeenth	Fourth Precinct Police	17th Ave	Market 5400
Eighteenth	C. W. ...	444 Springfield Ave	Waverly 2484
Nineteenth	E. Brack	398 Central Ave	Market 3301
Twentieth	L. Hagny	Central Ave & 5th St	Br Brook 1651
Twenty-first	... ..	311 ...	Waverly 6853
Twenty-second	... ..	881 Clinton Ave	Waverly 2468
Twenty-third	... ..	191 ...	Waverly 1376
Twenty-fourth	W J Witt	821 Clinton Ave	Waverly 2871
Twenty-fifth	... ..	Harrison & Bigelow Sts	Market 5400
Twenty-sixth	B & B Pharmacy	112 Clinton Ave	Bigelow 3059
Twenty-seventh	Beth Israel Hospital	Lyons Ave	Terrace 5700





ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**City Dispensary**



## NEWARK CITY DISPENSARY

PLANE AND WILLIAM STREETS

## CLINICS

MEDICAL	Daily	9 A. M.
DISEASES OF CHILDREN	Daily	10 A. M.
SURGICAL	Daily	9 A. M.
GENITO-URINARY	Monday and Thursday	10 A. M.
DISEASES OF WOMEN	Tuesday	3 P. M.
GYNOSCOPE	Wednesday	10 A. M.
DISEASES OF SKIN	Tuesday and Friday	9 A. M.
DISEASES OF RECTUM	Tuesday and Friday	10 A. M.
SYPHILIS, MALE	Monday	2 P. M.
SYPHILIS, FEMALE	Wednesday	2 P. M.
EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT	Monday and Friday	3 P. M.
ORTHOPEDIC	Tues., Thurs., and Saturday	9 A. M.
DENTAL	Monday, Wednesday and Friday	12:30 P. M.
PRENATAL	Thursday	3 P. M.
CARDIAC	Thursday	9 A. M.
NEURO-PSYCHIATRIC	Thursday	3 P. M.
ESSEX CO. HOSPITAL Parole Clinic	Tuesday	2 P. M.
NERVOUS DISEASES	Friday	2 P. M.
METABOLIC	Monday 3 P. M., Thursday	10 A. M.
GASTRO-ENTEROLOGY	Tuesday and Friday	9 A. M.

## TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS

Adults and Children	Daily Except Saturday	3 P. M.
EVENING CLINIC	Wednesday	6 P. M.
COLORED CLINIC	Tues., Fri. and Saturday	9:30 A. M.

## ADMISSION TO SANITORIUM

VERONA	Friday	10:30 A. M.
GLEN GARDNER	Wednesday	9:30 A. M.

## DISPENSARY MEDICAL STAFF

DR. N. B. HELLER, *Clinical Director*

## SURGICAL CLINIC

DR. DAVID A. KRAKER, *Director*DR. JOSEPH LIVINGSTON, *Chief**Assistants*

DR. P. GROSSBLATT

DR. LOUIS BYCK

DR. I. I. RATH

DR. A. LOWENSTEIN

## DERMATOLOGY AND SYPHILIS

DR. H. J. F. WALLHAUSER, *Consultant*DR. LOUIS A. KOCH, *Director*DR. F. J. MCCAULEY, *Chief**Associates*

DR. N. B. HELLER

DR. ROBERT SEILERS

DR. N. V. DEL DEO

DR. ERNEST KAUFMAN

DR. L. LEBEL

DR. AMES FILIPPONE

DR. S. RAVITZ

DR. C. D. RIPLEY

## GENITO URINARY CYSTOSCOPIC

DR. R. C. O'CROWLEY, *Director*DR. EDWIN SEIDMAN, *Chief**Associate*

SAMUEL ROTHENBERG

*Assistants*

DR. WILLIAM NASH

DR. B. ROTHHOUSE

DR. WILLIAM T. RUMAGE

DR. MAX WEGMAN

DR. N. RAMOS

DR. BENJ. POLOW

## GYNAECOLOGICAL

DR. WILLIAM GAUCH, *Director*DR. A. J. GORDON, *Chief**Assistant*

DR. A. G. CHEMELNICK

## PEDIATRIC

DR. JULIUS LEVY, *Consultant**Assistants*

DR. R. V. SHAPIRO

DR. S. ASH

DR. I. ZWIGEL

DR. BERN. FEIN

## PRENATAL

DR. A. J. GORDON, *Chief**Associate*

DR. JEROME KAUFMAN

## PROCTOLOGY AND GASTRO ENTEROLOGY

DR. D. D. KRAKER, *Director*DR. CARL H. WINTSCH, *Chief**Associates*

DR. WILLIAM RATHGEBER

DR. HARRY GILBERT

DR. S. B. KAPLAN

*Assistants*

DR. IRVING BIERMAN

DR. CHARLES STAHL

DR. IRA FLAX

## INTERNAL MEDICINE

DR. FREDERICK G. HORSFORD, *Consultant*DR. N. B. HELIER, *Director*

Div. A

Div. B

DR. D. N. MISHELL, *Chief*DR. JULIUS BERNSTEIN, *Chief*DR. F. LAVAGGI, *Associate*DR. U. FRANK, *Associate*

Div. C

DR. JOHN ENOS, *Chief*DR. CHAS. MINNEFOR, *Associate*

## METABOLISM

DR. THEO. TEIMER, *Director*DR. SELMA WEISS, *Chief**Associate*

DR. H. G. McBRIDE

## NEUROLOGICAL

DR. CHRISTOPHER BELING, *Consultant*DR. JULIUS SOBIN, *Director*DR. HARRY A. SCHACHTER, *Chief*

## ESSEX COUNTY PAROLE CLINIC

DR. CHAS. E. ENGLANDER, *Director*

## CARDIAC—MEDICAL

DR. M. J. FINE, *Director*DR. S. BERG, *Chief*

## ORTHOPEDIC

DR. CARL R. KEPPLER, *Director*DR. FRANK PINNEO, *Director*DR. H. FRIEDMAN, *Chief*

## EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

DR. E. CURTIS, *Consultant**Associate*

DR. C. A. MENTZER

*Assistant*

DR. M. WEINBERG

## TUBERCULOSIS

DR. M. J. FINE

*Associates*

DR. IRVING WILLNER

DR. JULIUS SOBIN

DR. LOUIS DAVIS

DR. THOMAS BELL

DR. JAS. V. DI JASO

# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

# City Dispensary

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*To Dr. Charles V. Craster, D. P. H., Health Officer.*

Dear Sir:

I herewith submit the Annual Report of the Newark City Dispensary for the year 1927

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY A. OLTMAN,  
*Apothecary.*

	1927	1926
Total number visits made by patients.....	70,382	62,437
Clinic prescriptions filled .....	74,359	67,006
Visits to patients homes by District Physicians .....	5,628*	4,998
Patients sent to City Hospital and other hospitals		
maintaining city beds .....	1,898	1,851
Total number vaccinations .....	405	1,103
Total number new cases in clinics .....	15,704	11,560

While space available does not permit a lengthy detailed description of the variety and character of our activities, a reflective study of the figures will show the far reaching scope and beneficial results.

I may say that the year 1927 was the banner year in point of attendance and the number of persons served in the Dispensary since its existence. Outstanding also was the free and general administration of the Schick and Dick tests for the prevention of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

## NEW CASES IN CLINICS FOR YEAR 1927

Medical .....	3,021	Orthopedic ..	457
Surgical .....	2,091	Prenatal .....	226
Children .....	1,480	Dental .....	1,265
Skin .....	1,757	Neurological ..	235
Proctology and Gastro-Enterology .....	181	Neuro-Psychiatric ..	67
Gynaecology .....	802	Syphilis .....	512
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat ..	1,731	Genito-Urinary ..	668
Metabolic .....	196	Tuberculosis ..	1,211
Cardiac .....	56	Mental Parole ..	125
		Schick Tests ..	212

DISTRICT PHYSICIANS' VISITS AND PRESCRIPTIONS  
DISPENSED, 1927

<i>District</i>	<i>Prescriptions</i>	<i>Indigent Visits</i>	<i>Diag Visits</i>
First .....	167	387	420
Second .....	186	626	480
Third .....	200	425	225
Fourth .....	340	406	294
Fifth .....	224	704	776
Sixth .....	130	473	433
Total .....	1,247	3,021	2,628
Total Visits .....			5,649



# TOTAL ATTENDANCE AT DISPENSARY BY MONTHS AND DISEASES TREATED

CLINICS	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Medical	828	741	898	612	692	843	819	995	780	876	818	824	9524
Diseases of Children	299	309	438	284	303	308	376	304	313	349	350	369	3879
Surgical	430	460	483	490	461	497	675	925	673	690	75	658	7213
Genito-Urinary	719	744	768	721	693	717	761	709	74	719	756	773	8736
Cystoscopic	26	24	36	18	11	12	9	16	16	29	21	12	220
Diseases of Skin	784	295	450	362	34	323	256	327	33	349	317	362	3975
Proctology & Gastro-Ent	81	112	79	103	177	128	155	185	140	170	76	126	1397
Syphilis Male	669	562	611	621	722	567	612	663	641	617	653	617	7559
Syphilis Female	512	563	591	572	569	573	553	586	599	571	567	676	6876
Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat	191	156	233	261	204	171	171	196	185	23	167	199	2471
Orthopedic	353	316	449	423	489	441	379	317	364	447	418	457	4748
Dental	178	232	294	170	188	201	236	225	185	254	241	308	2815
Prenatal	62	45	55	50	48	56	62	42	78	51	58	98	705
Cardiac	28	37	46	41	25	37	26	26	20	27	20	29	362
Neuro-Psychiatric	14	17	13	16	14	14	11	7	16	18	13	18	171
Parole Clinic	40	26	46	39	43	29	26	27	33	29	28	22	388
Nervous Diseases	55	90	108	97	80	96	82	83	97	80	78	121	1067
Metabolic	158	161	88	135	155	178	121	150	132	164	118	154	1711
Diseases of Women	142	163	214	112	114	133	167	168	128	134	149	139	1703
Tuberculosis	421	361	473	375	340	423	379	303	339	380	386	380	446
Vaccinations	7	7	7	6	136	63	6	33	87	39	7	7	405
Total Treated	5497	5461	6290	5448	5621	5885	5873	6090	5874	6133	6026	6185	70382
Clinic Prescriptions	5714	5682	6514	5793	5972	6311	6402	6316	6211	6423	6542	6479	74359

PATIENTS SENT TO CITY HOSPITAL BY PERMITS ISSUED FROM DISPENSARY FOR CITY  
HOSPITAL AND CITY BEDS MAINTAINED BY OTHER HOSPITALS

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
City Hospital	75	94	90	87	103	81	99	84	67	80	56	52	968	
St. Michaels	8	7	10	7	5	3	3	4	3	8	2	1	61	
St. James	3	10	5	6	5	5	2	3	4	8	6	6	63	
St. Barnabas	6	4	4	11	4	3	2	5	2	4	2	1	48	
Newark Memorial	14	9	10	8	5	6	5	3	2	2	5	4	73	
Beth Israel	12	16	19	19	12	12	11	21	11	14	16	12	175	
Babies	21	27	39	29	23	30	17	19	23	20	24	22	294	
Eye and Ear Infirmary	20	29	12	5	17	7	30	4	14	8	20	14	180	
Newark Maternity	1	2	3	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	
Hospital and Home for Crippled Children	2	2	1	2	3	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	15	
Eighth Ave. Day Nursery												1	1	
Total	167	200	193	176	201	150	172	145	122	146	133	115	1,894	

# ANNUAL REPORT OF DENTAL CLINIC

192	J	F	M	Apr	M	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Exodontia	87	79	94	107	111	102	203	162	94	124	136	143	1,442
X-Ray	18	13	14	7	13	12	5	17	11	14	15	11	150
Prosthetics	55	6	53	44	40	47	53	55	61	50	44	58	555
Artificial Dentures	4	3	2	0	4	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	21
Prosthetic Maxilla	53	49	79	91	97	99	192	197	118	127	116	121	1,339
Other Operations	56	43	67	72	51	56	96	101	41	27	29	33	672
Treatments	27	16	17	19	21	33	62	73	68	78	91	106	511
Extractions	62	66	6	78	74	119	148	144	130	111	8	09	1,312
Prescriptions	57	41	36	89	8	84	3	82	92	101	151	128	1,041
Total	369	352	410	518	518	552	842	842	622	638	422	749	4,050

## PATIENTS REFERRED BY INSTITUTIONS

Dispensary Clinics	325	Social Service Bureau	43
Parochial Schools	431	City Hospital	142
Eye & Ear Infirmary	39	U. S. Recruiting Office	13
Public Schools	199	Other Institutions	68

## DISTRICT PHYSICIANS

The City of Newark, through the Board of Health provides free treatment service by physicians. This is in order for those sick who cannot physically visit the free Dispensary clinics and who are not sick enough to go to a hospital. Of course, many patients when seen by these doctors, are sent to the hospital. For instance, 430 such patients were sent to the hospital beds located either in the City Hospital or in the various other general hospitals in each of which the city maintains a certain number of free beds, paying those hospitals for the service.

There are six district doctors, each caring for his own section. Their duty is to give the same treatment in the same courteous and efficient manner as if they were being paid by the patient instead of the city. During the past year these doctors made 3,021 calls to 2,200 different families. The 815 extra calls indicate the number of times extra calls were needed. Persons unable to pay a doctor call to Health Department Dispensary, who in turn send the district doctor. These calls may also be made to the City Hospital or Police Stations if late at night. There is no charge made and the prescriptions are filled at the City Dispensary, Plane and William Street, also free. The Dispensary is open daily from 9 to 5, except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays when it is open from 9 to 12. There were 1,247 district doctor free prescriptions filled during the year.

In addition to this type of work these six doctors are required to co-operate with the Contagious Bureau in diagnosing cases. Children excluded because of some symptoms by the school nurses are visited by the doctor to determine whether there is infection or not. The doctor also on such visits must examine any other children in the family. There were 2,628 of these calls made during the year, making a total number of visits of 5,628.

## DISTRICT PHYSICIANS' LINES

(HOME TREATMENT FOR INDIGENT PATIENTS)

*First District* East Kinney Street from Jefferson Street to Belmont Avenue, to 18th Avenue, to City Line, to Broad Street, to imaginary line of Jefferson Street, to East Kinney Street. District Physician—Dr. Samuel Rota, 55 Baldwin Avenue. Telephone Terrace 9066

*Second District* Sussex Avenue from Norfolk Street to North Fifth Street, to Orange Street, to City Line, to South Orange Village Line, to Irvington Line, to Twentieth Street, to Eighteenth Avenue, to Belmont Avenue, to Jones Street, to Norfolk Street, to Sussex Avenue. District Physician—Dr. Thomas J. Kelly, 69 Roseville Avenue. Telephone Humboldt 4762

*Third District* Fulton Street from Passaic River to Broad Street, to East Kinney Street, to Jefferson Street, to Passaic River. District Physician—Dr. Watson F. L. Rodemann, 21 Ferry Street. Telephone Market 1764

*Fourth District* Jefferson Street from Passaic River to City Line, south to Newark Bay, to Passaic River, to Jefferson Street. District Physician—Dr. H. E. Rickets, 23 Shephard Avenue.

*Fifth District* Central Avenue to Sussex Avenue to Norfolk Street to South Orange Avenue, to Jones Street to West Kinney Street, to Broad Street, to Central Avenue. District Physician—

*Sixth District* Fulton Street from Passaic River to Central Avenue, to Sussex Avenue, to North Fifth Street to Orange Street, to East Orange City Line, to Belleville City Line, to Passaic River, to Fulton Street. District Physician—Dr. M. J. Judd, 128 Fourth Street. Telephone Humboldt 3270



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**Venereal Disease Bureau**





ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**Venereal Disease Bureau**

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*Dr Charles V Craster, Health Officer.*

Dear Sir,

Following is the annual report of the Venereal Disease Bureau for the year ending December 31, 1927.

Respectfully submitted,

H. J. F. WALLHAUSER, M. D.  
*Director*

WM. T. RUMAGE, M. D.  
*Assistant Director*

The unemployment situation has added increased burdens upon the bureau. The unemployed are mostly unskilled workers who are without reserve funds and depend upon municipal support for shelter, maintenance and medical aid. During the latter part of the year the attendance was increased over one hundred per cent in all the venereal clinics. There has also been a marked influx of colored people to our city from the southern States. These people are very lacking in good morals and venereal disease is increasing rapidly among them. Some of our clinics consist of fifty per cent colored.

This bureau in co-operation with the State Bureau of Venereal Disease Control is making an intensive study of hereditary syphilis. All cases of syphilis in children

more than ten years of age are considered congenital. Patients who have a positive blood test for syphilis are recalled to bring their children to the clinic for blood tests also. The number of positive cases of congenital syphilis found during the past year is astounding. This step will indeed be far-reaching in the control of congenital syphilis and the transmission of syphilis generally.

#### SYPHILIS

It has been observed that the attendance at the syphilis clinic for females is very constant. This is due to the fact that women are mostly occupied with house-work and do not sacrifice loss of pay or position while attending clinic. They usually have less money than the men and when they are fortunate enough to obtain money, prefer to spend it on clothes or articles of adornment rather than give it to private physicians for treatment. The increase at this clinic during the past year has been more than doubled, over two hundred and fifty women infected with the various stages of syphilis having received treatment.

Syphilis in the male is easily detected. The primary lesion is usually on an exposed part of the penis. It causes the male to seek immediate medical treatment. In 90 per cent of the cases the primary lesion is on the genital organs. If the lesion is visible a dark field examination of the expressed serum is done. If the spirochaete pallida is found, a positive diagnosis is made. A Wassermann test is also taken and often verifies the dark field diagnosis. Very often the primary lesion is not visible, being covered over with a marked phimosi. If this is the case a dorsal slit is done and then the dark field is made. It is considerably to the patients' and the clinics' advantage to make a correct diagnosis in syphilis because the extent and amount of the treatment is lessened and

the economic loss to the patient greatly curtailed. The attendance at this clinic has shown a marked increase, due to the economic quietude of the industries.

#### GONORRHEA

Gonorrhea in the male is more prevalent than syphilis. Why it should be so is difficult to definitely determine. A prostitute may harbor the gonococcus and sporadically and yet transmit gonorrhea more frequently than syphilis. It may be due to a more rapid reproduction of the gonococcus, both differing so markedly in their morphology. The number of men infected with gonorrhea and its complications under treatment at the close of the year numbered one hundred and forty-five.

Repeated examinations of females who are known carriers of gonococci have failed to prove a positive case through laboratory examinations. This is a serious problem, especially in cases where females are brought to the clinic by the police for examination. In seventy-five per cent of cases although a female may be a known source of infection we cannot prove it. This is a problem that needs early solving by the joint opinions of the clinicians and bacteriologists.

However, in the majority of referred cases where three smears are taken and all found negative if the case has the clinical aspects of gonorrhea a positive diagnosis is made. The attendance at this clinic is the smallest of all the venereal clinics. This condition exists not only in Newark, but in all female clinics generally.

#### VAGINITIS IN CHILDREN

Vaginitis in small children has caused us considerable trouble. If a child of pre-school age is infected, the par-

ents are instructed in the proper care and treatment. However, if the girl is over six years of age she is excluded from school attendance as to the source of infection, and if unhygienic conditions exist in the home, is sent to the county Isolation Hospital for treatment.

#### FOOD HANDLERS

This work is co-operated with the Tuberculosis Bureau in the examination of food handlers at our clinics for venereal diseases. Over 4,000 such applicants were examined during the past year. Approximately two per cent were found in an infectious venereal condition. They were promptly excluded from handling food and their employers warned against using their services.

#### SOCIAL SERVICE

On June 14, 1927, a meeting of a number of State health officials and venereal disease social workers was held at the Newark Department of Health. A series of seven papers was read dealing with venereal disease control in its various phases. At the conclusion of the conference, Dr. A. J. Casselman, State Director of the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control, demonstrated the dark field work for *spirochaeta pallida* and the method of taking proper smears from females for the detection of gonococci.

The personnel of our bureau has been augmented and the follow up work of delinquents and the investigation of sources of infection more intensively prosecuted. The penal institutions of the entire county are visited each month. The workers tour the prisons and identify those persons who are known as former patients of our clinic. The information is passed to the physician in charge of aids in following up more or less chronic cases. The doctor also notifies the bureau when the prisoners about to be discharged from the institution.

Very broad co operation is maintained between the bureau and the city police courts, especially the family court and the county court for juveniles. The bureau's aid is frequently requested by the city school clinics, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, county probation office and other social agencies of the city.

#### CASE HISTORIES

That ascertaining the source of infection has aided in uncovering other infectious cases is proven by the following histories:

On November 12, 1927, a colored boy, O. P. age 16 years, a high school pupil, applied to the bureau for treatment for gonorrhea urethritis and named as the source of his infection a young colored girl, L. D. age 13 years, a pupil at a public grammar school. A social investigator of the bureau visited the girl's home and was informed by a neighbor that the only occupants of the house were the mother and the aunt who were at work. The investigator then visited the school and was informed by the principal that the girl's record at the school was excellent and was astounded to learn that she was named as a source of venereal infection. The girl was brought to the bureau and interviewed. She gave a very promiscuous social history, and also gave the names of three other boys with whom she had recently had contact, one white and two colored. They were brought to the clinic for examination and all found positive for G. C. The girl was excluded from school and her mother informed of her condition. She was brought to their family physician for further treatment. The four boys were treated at our clinic until pronounced cured.

Case No. 2. H. G., age 24 years, female applied for a food handler's certificate. In the examination of her throat a suspicious lesion was detected. She was told

to report to the clinic for a blood test which she refused to do. She said she would retain legal council and force the Health Department to grant her a food handler's permit. Her last name was known to the bureau and upon investigation, our records showed that her sister had been named as a source of infection for syphilis. When she was confronted with these facts her braggadocio disappeared. She submitted to the blood test, which proved four plus. Her application was rejected.

# VENEREAL DISEASE BUREAU

## INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS TREATED

Year	Syphilis				Gonorrhea				Chancroid	Doses Neo-arsphenamine		Total Treatments
	Male		Female		Male		Female			Male	Female	
	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old				
January	30	3,0	18	28	49	316	3	17	1	161	112	1926
February	16	299	26	307	36	329	2	9	2	142	116	1893
March	19	301	12	300	52	346	1	7	0	139	104	2006
April	20	272	9	292	41	298	0	10	0	152	129	1932
May	12	296	10	284	59	310	6	6	1	116	128	1985
June	14	288	14	297	61	324	0	14	3	161	139	1888
July	16	271	7	282	64	316	1	13	5	171	142	1935
August	21	262	13	6	58	309	3	16	6	142	153	2084
September	17	281	16	271	61	299	1	10	4	139	156	1970
October	12	297	11	278	79	297	2	9	2	172	129	1913
November	16	307	9	294	83	316	4	9	0	167	138	1982
December	19	329	17	310	56	326	6	11	1	172	141	1974
Total	112		162		698		29		25	1829	58	21408

Doses of Biogen Neo-arsphenamine intravenous injections 4,368  
 Doses of Sod. Iodide intravenous injections 79  
 Doses of sulpharsphenamine 171  
 Doses of sulpharsphenamine 168

## POLICE CASES

1917	Positive Wassermann		Negative Wassermann		Positive Gonorrhea		Negative Gonorrhea		Total Prisoners
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
January	0	2	10	10	0	1	12	9	22
February	0	2	9	7	0	0	9	9	18
March	0	0	3	4	0	0	3	4	7
April	1	1	10	5	1	0	10	6	17
May	2	2	26	8	1	2	27	8	38
June	0	1	11	5	0	0	11	6	17
July	1	3	6	5	1	2	6	6	15
August	1	1	6	7	0	0	7	8	15
September	0	1	6	5	0	0	6	6	12
October	0	1	10	6	1	0	9	7	17
November	1	5	9	9	0	0	10	14	24
December	0	0	6	3	1	0	5	3	9
Total	6	19	112	74	5	5	115	86	211

Prisoners sent to Caldwell Penitentiary ..... 11  
 Prisoners sent to State Home for Girls ..... 6  
 Prisoners on probation ..... 51  
 Prisoners sent home to parents ..... 6



PAROCHIAL SCHOOL INSPECTION SERVICE  
1927

The inspection service over Parochial Schools in the city was commenced in March, 1917, with a force of five nurses who were assigned to twenty-five Parochial Schools with an estimated pupil population of twelve thousand. This assignment gave each nurse on the average between twenty-five hundred to three thousand children to supervise for health defects and the control of contagious diseases. It has always been our opinion that no nurse should have more than two thousand pupils under her charge, so that it has been the policy of this Department to add nurses to the staff each year so that this proportion may be nearly approximated.

In 1927 an extra nurse was added to the Parochial School staff, making nine nurses in all to care for an approximate school population of 15,000 and bringing the number for each nurse much nearer the 2,000 mark. Better inspection service has been maintained and more attention has been paid to the keeping of accurate records in each school by the individual nurse. In the general work of the nurse, importance is laid upon the proportion of cures to defects, found so that a good follow up is assured when defects are remediable.

## DEFECTS FOUND

During the year 1927 the nurses made 5,323 class inspections and class talks. The number of physical examinations made numbered 17,520, as compared with 11,672 for 1926, an increase of 5,848 over the previous year. This latter figure was due to the requirements made that at least one complete physical examination should be made of every pupil in the school during any one school year. The type of examination by the nurse includes

nose and throat, eyesight and hearing, as well as a general intelligence test for special mental conditions. Head and skin are looked over for abnormal conditions as well as the general anatomical picture and the state of nutrition. Weighing and measuring is a routine procedure at these physical tests, although no effort is made to remove the clothing. When such need is apparent the case is usually sent to a dispensary clinic. Mental defects numbered 83. These were referred to Board of Education graded schools or to suitable institutions for feeble-minded.

The dental defects found numbered 11,221, of which 5,989 were reported as cured. Many such defects and conditions are those in which cure is usually spread over more than one school year. The vermin conditions report more cures than defects, due to the repeated treatment to clear up a preliminary focus. The average defects found are cured to the proportion of fifty per cent, many of them requiring years of effort by the nurse to have the condition corrected. This applies to these defects found which are not urgent in character.

#### SCHOOL TREATMENTS AND EXCLUSIONS

School treatments include attention to minor details of injury and skin conditions. Of these, there were 13,847 handled during the year, an increase of 2,820, as compared with 1926. There were 1,413 children vaccinated a condition which is required by the Department on school admission. Valuable work is done by the nurse along the lines of contagious disease control, all suspicious cases of rash or sickness being followed up by the nurse and where necessary a Department diagnostician being called upon. During the year 95 children were excluded from school for contagion and 247 for conditions relating to uncleanliness.

The total exclusions for all causes numbered 1,027 for the year 1927, including contagion 95; colds, fever, etc., 255; vermin and uncleanness, 247; skin ailments, 160, and tonsilitis, 127.

#### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION

The status of the children immunized against Diphtheria is constantly changing in the schools, due to the large number of graduates leaving at the end of the school year, an accurate record of whom must be kept for a correct estimate. The response to the offer of immunization by the Health Department has not always been as favorable as we could expect, some schools showing quite a low proportion of parents giving their consent for this protection.

Only one school in the city, that being the school and orphanage of St. Lucy's, has a record of a 100 per cent of the children immunized. This is a very splendid record and is due to the active co-operation of the authorities in charge, who have made it a requirement that all children admitted shall be so treated as soon as the Health Department can so arrange.

The complete records for the Parochial Schools show that 8,122 or 58 per cent of all the school population are now protected against Diphtheria. The total number of school children so treated up to December, 1927, was 12,138, of whom 2,481 were immunized during 1927, out of a total school attendance of 15,000. The immunization work is carried on by two full time graduate nurses and a part time physician. The method employed is a routine immunization by three immunizing doses of toxin anti-toxin, followed six months later by a Schick test to determine whether protection has ensued. In spite of the wide prevalence of Diphtheria during the latter part of 1927, there were no deaths reported as occurring in an immunized child.

# DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION BY SCHOOL

SCHOOL	Attendance	Treated Prior to 1927	Immunized during 1927	Total treated to Dec 1927	*Immunized pupils left school	Immunized pupils now attending school	Not immunized
St Ann	480	291	90	381	44	337	143
St Ann	478	284	70	354	70	284	176
St Ann	47	58	69	127	144	12	16
St Ann	280	175	75	250	154	96	150
St Ann	988	680	54	734	74	660	301
St Rose of Lima	824	393	137	530	81	449	375
St Rose	711	44	2	87	8	1	15
Good Counsel	538	281	71	352	55	297	241
St Ann	1,344	888	29	1,185	344	841	473
St Ann	986	968	155	1,123	502	621	365
St Ann	719	472	114	586	388	198	521
St Ann	647	340	102	442	166	276	371
St Ann	136	129	16	145	39	106	30
St Ann	147	105	35	140	24	116	31
St Ann	225	115	35	150	25	125	100
St Ann	446	395	86	481	220	261	185
St Stanislaus	710	915	120	1,035	494	541	169
St Charles	362	183	31	215	56	161	101
St Charles	836	455	40	495	191	304	532
Philly School	952	382	204	586	195	391	561
St Louis (Hq)	421	145	182	327	99	228	144
St Frances	238	158	30	188	58	130	108
St Louis	349	434	5	439	90	349	0
St Marcella	491	317	67	384	159	225	266
St Henry (B)	249	96	21	141	49	92	147
Total	11,810	9,657	7,481	12,138	1,076	8,062	6,488

\* This includes graduation, school change, etc., since work started here

## PAROCHIAL SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1922

SCHOOL	Teeth		Eye Ear		Skull		Nose and Throat		Vermilion		Unlean	Contour	Mental Defect	Ear Intel	Vasculations	Skin & French cuts	Pharynx Examination	Rasp tested	Cass Inspect on	General Health
	Defect	Count	Defect	Count	Defect	Count	Defect	Count	Defect	Count										
St Patrick	283	25	54	6	96	61	46	69	33	34		32	4	80	131	653	78	1361	233	141
St B. get	264	30	19	20	47	38	16	22	1	31		12	0	18	35	250	610	670	1	31
St Mar	326	194	38	8	61	3	33	5	8	17		18	0	18	48	334	646	768	131	44
St. St. S. S. S.	689	111	56	52	222	72	104	86	28	7		3	0	38	3	0	600	1034	78	54
St D. J.	18	175	27	36	25	31	8	30	36			0	10	3	21	0	101	784	11	16
St Ann	544	191	65	34	31	47	66	3	18	25		4	2	37	37	427	534	659	113	54
At Ant. S. S. S.	512	389	54	38	74	111	83	14	29	29		3	2	81	37	644	973	963	161	101
St Peter's. S. S.	314	266	43	3	18	11	64	35	16	5	45	0	2	22	33	1356	730	859	510	38
Sacred Heart. S. S.	45	313	38	35	211	104	3	41	11	17		4	0	88	65	54	880	880	165	103
St. Rose of Lima	332	400	58	43	10	7	125	59	83	130	116	15	0	26	53	1088	844	133	229	76
St. Anne. S. S.	341	270	42	23	10	4	60	37	33	13	15	10	0	10	4	579	303	927	113	26
Good Counsel	637	468	66	25	16	6	93	49	25	47	35	25	0	44	49	928	936	119	184	50
St. Catherine	613	363	64	53	51	35	115	63	49	36	119	13	8	110	54	283	1048	1199	437	133
St. Charles	384	259	30	2	9	9	52	42	12	8	28	4	3	33	39	4	27	741	349	61
St. Peter's. B.	440	190	63	18	83	23	2	19	19	15	1	0	14	30	0	0	397	151	49	
Bl. S. S. S. S.	481	145	159	54	27	25	235	26	60	30	10	25	1	67	48	181	1051	683	289	43
St. James	309	381	126	43	169	81	210	39	123	106	44	3	1	93	87	815	1069	886	229	69
St. Vincent	496	0	25	4	66	30	89	24	6	0	1	1	0	26	161	861	521	256	63	6

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

## PAROCHIAL SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1927—Continued

SCHOOL.	Teeth		Eye-Ear		Skin		Nose and Throat		Vermin		Cont. skin	Mental Defect	F.N. Aided	Vaccinations	School Treatments	Phys. Examination	Re-sighted	Class Inspection at 10 a.m.	General Home Calls	
	Defect	Cure	Defect	Cure	Defect	Cure	Defect	Cure	Defect	Cure										
St. Bernard	465	119	98	1	7	1	178	36	11	0	0	6	17	95	367	574	37	68	15	
St. Anthony	4	201	142	4	108	90	242	89	4	8	1	0	35	18	626	824	6	188	88	
St. Mary's	114	168	31	16	6	9	84	6	0	44	1	0	42	26	313	386	12	233	5	
St. Lucy	205	117	25	15	12	16	23	8	3	8	1	5	48	54	451	373	1156	215	22	
St. Elizabeth's (St. Anthony's)	155	80	16	5	4	7	16	1	4	1	1	0	16	22	162	321	869	17	4	
St. Francis	182	92	17	8	7	2	24	2	7	11	4	3	0	24	27	187	280	846	200	36
St. Joseph	768	466	1	10	5	71	193	88	18	13	14	41	46	35	60	1676	1014	5	4	80
Total	1517	15689	1976	824	1646	889	1080	1015	776	806	951	724	83	102	4	13841	15321	23255	5523	1776
1927	1	15689	1976	824	1646	889	1080	1015	776	806	951	724	83	102	4	13841	15321	23255	5523	1776
1926	2647	5184	84	158	14	503	351	550	1088	805	48	31	13	86	18,8	11071	1677	14,67	407	1148

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**Division of Tuberculosis**





ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**Division of Tuberculosis**

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*To Charles V. Craster, M. D., Health Officer*

My dear Dr. Craster:

I herewith present the report of the Tuberculosis Division for the year 1927. This covers the work accomplished through our clinics, the examination of food handlers, the nurses, physicians and general field activities.

Respectfully submitted,

M. J. FINE, M. D.  
*Director.*

**TUBERCULOSIS IN 1927**

M. J. FINE, M. D.

**MORTALITY 82.9**

We are gratified to say that the tuberculosis death rate for 1927 has been the lowest since the history of tuberculosis in the City of Newark. Last year the rate was 91.5 per 100,000, and this year our mortality dropped to 82.9, which is lower than the 1925 rate, which at that time was the lowest Newark ever had. The death rate per 100,000 in 1915 was 215.8, showing a decrease in twelve years of 132.9 points.

The National Tuberculosis Association has reported that the tuberculosis death rate for 1927 has been de

creased throughout the country and from thirty cities all over the United States the mortality has dropped to 85.6 per 100,000 the average decrease being 6 per cent. Our decrease was almost 10 per cent.

I would repeat the same reasons for the reduction of the tuberculosis mortality as in previous years, namely: Better living conditions, people more educated and alert for the symptoms of early tuberculosis, follow up of members of the families that are reported as having tuberculosis and supervision of every reported and existing case. Our mortality would have been much lower if it were not for the great incidence of tuberculosis in the colored transient population. In 1926 there were 97 deaths among the colored and in 1927, 112; showing an increase of 15 over the previous year.

#### MORBIDITY

As in the decrease in mortality, the morbidity has been similarly affected. In 1926 there were 1014 cases reported and this year there were 889, showing that the number of cases are actually decreasing because of the reporting of all cases. The greater the morbidity, the greater the mortality but if it had been the reverse that is a decrease of mortality and an increase of morbidity, we could call it only a coincidence but when a proportionate ratio between mortality and morbidity is obtained, there is actually a decrease both in the mortality and morbidity.

From the difference of mortality and morbidity in the colored, we find that there is a lesser number of the cases reported, showing both lesser resistance and greater virulence in the disease among the colored than among the white also that the white are taking more advantage of the periodic health examinations and go to a physician sooner. In that way, they are discovered much earlier

A great number of the cases that died among the colored did not have any physician before death.

#### HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM

With the reduction of mortality and morbidity, it seems that the greater number of patients afflicted with tuberculosis are seeking more and more, sanatorium care. The fear for sanatoria is greatly waning and the anxiety for rest and fresh air is coming to the fore. Last year we had a greater number of applicants for the sanatoria and a greater number sought admission to the hospitals. We are still short of beds, and in order to affect a greater reduction of mortality, additional beds are required. Additional beds would give the reported case a better opportunity to get well in order that he may be able to earn a livelihood and not be a burden to the community.

I am still of the opinion that temporary, inexpensive, fire proof snacks such as the type in the Adirondacks, could be used for patients that are seeking admission from time to time to sanatoria.

Immediate relief is absolutely necessary, even if only sufficient to care for the severe cases at present crowding every available bed at our City Hospital. The shortage is such that after a patient applies for sanatorium, there is such a delay that by the time his name is reached, we frequently find that he has become an advanced case, has decided against taking advantage of the treatment or in some cases had died. At all events their condition has rarely been improving, and too often they have become discouraged and have been careless to the extent of spreading infection to relatives and intimate contacts.

This applies to the months of January, February, March

and April. In the summer time patients have better opportunities to go to the country with relatives, where they have good fresh air and the sanatorium is relieved of the congested condition.

#### CLINICS

The attendance at the clinics was 19,156, a trifle less than the previous year. Although the clinics have been well attended, the number of examinations were less. This was due to the fact that we did not examine the parochial school children, but the actual examinations in the clinics were just about the same.

The discovery of tuberculosis cases through our clinics is well illustrated by the fact that of the 889 cases reported during the year 162 were discovered at our clinic.

The Heart Clinic that was established in conjunction with the Tuberculosis Clinic in the City Dispensary a few years ago has been a great aid in the discovery of early cases of tuberculosis. While the clinic is only conducted once each week, we examined 362 cases. Quite a few tuberculous patients were found among those treated for heart disease and referred to the proper clinic for treatment and care. A great many cases were also discovered in the Hay Fever and Asthma Clinic which otherwise would not have been found.

#### FOOD HANDLERS

The Food Handlers examinations are going on just the same, in view of the fact that in the past few years we have increased food handling establishments thruout the City. During the year we examined 13,112 food handlers. Of this number 32 were rejected for Venereal Disease and 8 for Active Tuberculosis. There were 67 temporary cards issued inactive cases of these diseases.

I believe that the Food Handlers that come to be examined at the Health Department are fortunate in having periodic examinations every six months. This keeps them in perfect health without any cost to themselves and at the same time protects the patrons of food handling establishments from disease. We found 447 suspicious cases this year as compared with 1148 last year showing that the calibre of the individual examined as far as health is concerned is getting better every year.

#### HOME VISITS AND FOLLOW UP WORK

During the year 19169 home visits were made by our staff of nurses, compared with 15,690 last year an increase of 3479 visits. This was due to the fact that we conducted a survey of the districts including Wards 1, 2 and 15. There were four nurses assigned to this work for a period of 18 days and 3000 visits to homes were made. During this survey 38 new cases of tuberculosis were discovered which probably would not have been found in any other way; also a great number of lesser ailments such as Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, etc. were found and referred to their private physician or the proper clinic for treatment. This work will be carried on every year and different districts will be surveyed for the discovery of early cases of tuberculosis.

The close follow up of the patients discharged from the Glenard, Vernon and Longfellow Hospitals carried out by the Glen Gardner Nurse made 1818 home visits and the Verona Nurse made 1362 home visits, showing that there is a greater number of admissions and discharges which required more supervision.

#### SOCIAL PROBLEM AND CONCLUSION

I would again emphasize the fact that the most cases of cure can be obtained if the patient is assured of rest, fresh

and freedom from worry and good food. In a great many instances when the breadwinner is taken away from the family, the economic distress is much greater as the family is left without a provider and are deprived of proper food and clothing.

In the coming year, I believe the burden of the Social Agencies will be much greater as the economic condition of the country is worse. I feel that a pension should be given for the dependents that are left at home. This will relieve the mind of the patient which is a great factor in the curing of the disease. It will also keep up the assistance of the patient which is so essential in families where tuberculosis has been the cause of the economic distress.

With the possibility of examining babies and all parochial school children, making surveys, and increasing the bed capacity for tuberculous patients in the County and State I believe that the decrease of mortality and morbidity will continue.

## TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1927

	1927	1926
Number Cases Reported—White.....	673	780
Number Cases Reported—Colored..	208	229
Number Cases Reported—Yellow	8	5
Total Number Cases Reported.	889	1,014
Number Deaths—White	273	321
Number Deaths—Colored	112	97
Number Deaths Yellow	2	3
Total Number Deaths	387	421
Number Visits made by Division Nurses	14,322	
Number Investigations by Division Nurses	4,847	
Total Number Visits	19,169	15,690
Number Food Handlers Examined at Clinic	13,112	14,910
Number Adults Examined..	1,189	1,582
Number Camp Children Examined	1,389	1,551
Number Examined Colored Clinic.....	1,339	1,599
Number Children Examined—Clinic ..	890	953
Number Examined Garside Clinic.....	398	360
Number Examined Ironbound Clinic. ..	370	514
Number Examined Waverly Clinic. . .	186	239
Number Examined Hay Fever and Asthma Clinic	182	176
Number Examined Night Clinic.....	101	155
Total Number Examinations—Clinic . . .	19,156	22,039
Number Examined Glen Gardner Clinic ..	738	669
Number Examined Verona Clinic..	599	377
Number Examined Farmingdale .....	72	49
Total Number Examined Sanatoria Clinics	1,409	1,015
Number Suspicious Cases Re-examined (Foodhandlers) .....	447	1,148
Number Physicians Visits to Homes.	132	156





## NATIVITY OF REPORTED CASES

United States	671
Italy	62
Russia	30
Poland	23
Germany	15
Ireland	13
Austria	11
Scotland	8
England	8
China	7
Lithuania	5
Portugal	5
Hungary	5
Greece	4
Czecho-Slovakia	4
Spain	3
Canada	3
Rumania	2
France	2
Gaula	1
Ukraine	1
Iugo-Slavia	1
Denmark	1
Norway	1
Mexico	1
India	1
Armenia	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>889</b>

## NATIVITY OF DEATHS

United States	267
Italy	26
Poland	21
Ireland	18
Russia	12
Austria	10
Germany	9
England	9
Scotland	4
Hungary	4
Portugal	2
China	2
Sweden	1
Denmark	1
Philippine Islands	1
Spain	
Mexico	
Lithuania	.
Total	387

# TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY ALL FORMS

Year	Population	No. Deaths	No. Cases Reported	Mortality	Morbidity
1915	375,000	808	2146	215.5	572.2
1916	385,000	783	2410	203.4	628.5
1917	405,000	870	2097	202.5	517.7
1918	430,000	798	1962	185.6	456.0
1919	440,000	631	1899	144.8	431.6
1920	417,654	540	1790	130.4	428.1
1921	425,000	446	1247	104.9	293.4
1922	431,792	428	1192	99.1	275.9
1923	438,669	406	1129	92.5	257.2
1924	446,000	392	909	87.9	203.8
1925	453,000	378	872	83.4	192.5
1926	460,000	421	1014	91.5	220.4
1927	467,000	387	889	82.9	190.3

## VERONA STATISTICS

## NEWARK PATIENTS 1927

Total Number Cases Reported.	88
No Reported by Private Physicians	48
No Reported by Hospitals ..	236
No Reported by Clinic	162
No Reported by Sanatoria ..	74
No Reported by Veterans Bureau	7
Total	88
Total Number Newark Patients admitted to Verona	51
No Reported by Private Physicians	77
1927 No Reported by Clinic	75
No Reported by Hospitals	42
	212
No. Reported by Private Physicians.	47
Prior No Reported by Clinic	39
1927 No Reported by Hospital	33
	107
	319
Total Number Examinations, Verona Clinic. . . . .	479
Total No Rec Examinations	227
Total No Ref Examinations	44
Total No Rec Examinations ..	28
Total No Visits made by nurse..	100

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**Division of Child Hygiene**



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**Division of Child Hygiene**

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*Dr. Charles F. Craster, D. P. H., Health Officer*

Dear Sir:

I herewith present the report of this Division for the year 1927.

JULIUS LEVY

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for 1927 is 63.3. This is the lowest infant mortality rate ever reported for the City of Newark and is 86 lower than the rate of 1926. This reduction in the infant mortality is particularly gratifying since we felt that in 1926 we had practically reached the maximal results with the present facilities. The total number of deaths under one year of age was 636 or 117 fewer than in 1926. While there were 418 or 4% fewer births in 1927 than in 1926, there was a reduction of 15% in the deaths under one year.

When we analyze the infant mortality rates in the various wards we find sharp contrasts. The lowest infant mortality rate is in Ward No. 9, 36.7 and the highest in Ward No. 3, 107.1. It is interesting to observe the infant mortality rate of Ward No. 3 for several years. In 1915 the rate was 73.0, in 1917, 75.7, in 1923, 65.2, in 1925, 83.6, and in 1926, 81.8. With the exception of 1923 when the rate was as low as 65.2 the infant mortality rate in

this Ward has been steadily increasing. At the time of its low infant mortality rate the population was largely white and preponderately Jewish. The Ward is rapidly becoming entirely populated by colored and is showing the usual increased infant mortality rate that accompanies increased colored population.

#### NEONATAL MORTALITY

As has been pointed out in previous reports, the neonatal mortality becomes of increasing importance. We find that while there has been a very satisfactory marked decrease in infant mortality rate that is, among the deaths under one year, this reduction has taken place chiefly in the age group between one and twelve months. As a result the proportion of the deaths under one month constantly increases. While the neonatal mortality rate for 1927 is 34.8, 7 lower than it was in 1926, it represents a proportionate increase of 11% of the total infant mortality for 1928. With a constantly or slightly increasing neonatal mortality rate the deaths under one month form an ever increasing proportion of the deaths under one year. In 1927 the deaths under one month represent 54.9% of the deaths under one year, while in the early part of the past decade they represented only one third of the deaths under one year. I believe this fact must be more fully recognized, if we hope to adjust the preventive program to the present status of the problem.

In analyzing the deaths under one month, we find further that the highest point of mortality is in the first day of life. Of the 349 deaths which occurred in the first month, 188 occurred on the first day, or half occurred in the first day. For a practical standpoint it is important to recognize that of these 188 deaths on the first day 57 or



occurs in the first 48 hours, that is, approximately one third.

Recent studies, particularly by Professor Vandell Henderson of Yale, would indicate that the deaths associated with asphyxia might be reduced, if different methods of resuscitation than are now followed by most of the medical profession would be introduced. Instead of using the present method of resuscitation by external stimulation, it is recommended that better results would be obtained through employing an apparatus which would supply a certain amount of carbon dioxide in oxygen.

It is interesting to try to determine the relationship of hospitalization to these early deaths. Many hold the view that increasing hospitalization would decrease both the early infant and maternal mortality. In 1927 there was a marked increase in the number of births delivered in hospitals without, however, a reduction in the maternal mortality rate and only a small reduction in the neo-natal mortality rate. There were 5,047 mothers delivered at home with 139 deaths of infants under one month of age, while 4,998 women were delivered in hospitals with 207 deaths of infants. This would give a specific neo-natal rate of 27.5 for those delivered at home and 41.4 for those delivered in hospitals.

This question is also of interest from the standpoint of attendant. Is the neo-natal mortality higher among women delivered by midwives at home or by doctors at home? The records show a neo-natal mortality rate of 17.9 for midwives and of 26.2 for doctors. Of the 349 deaths under one month, 199 were delivered in hospitals, 84 by private physicians and 115 in wards, 113 of the 349 deaths were delivered at home, 71 by physicians and 42 by midwives.

Of the 349 deaths under one month, 267 were white and 82 were colored. This means that the neo-natal mortality for the colored was 80.6 and for the white 29.6.

#### COLORED MORTALITY

One of the well recognized facts in infant mortality is that the infant mortality rate of a city is markedly influenced by the percentage of colored infants, as the rate is two or three times as high among the colored as among the white. The infant mortality rate for the colored for 1927 is 140.5, which was 10.1 higher than it was in 1926. This increase has occurred in spite of the efforts of the Division to have colored nurses visit the homes of every colored baby to instruct mothers in their proper care. There has been a very definite increase in the colored population in Newark and we can say only that this has brought about increased congestion and bad social and economic conditions that cannot be offset merely by the instruction of mothers.

The neonatal mortality among the colored is 80.6, which is an increase of a little less than 50% over 1926.

The colored births now represent 10.1% of the total births of the City. The largest number is in Ward No. 3, where they represent 32% of the total colored births of the City, and 51.3% of the total births in that Ward. The smallest number of colored births is in Ward No. 13, where there were only 3.

We do not believe that any marked reduction can be effected in the infant mortality among colored infants without radical changes in their social, housing, and economic conditions.

#### CAUSES OF DEATH UNDER ONE YEAR

The cause of no deaths from measles during 1927. This

fact will explain somewhat the low infant mortality rate of 1927 and indicates that in a year in which there is a measles epidemic the infant mortality will probably be higher.

As is usually the case when there are few cases of measles, there was a low number of deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia, which together amounted to 104. The average number of deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia in the six year period, 1922-1927, was 139, while in the period, 1916-1921, it was 177.

The deaths from meningitis in 1927 were 10, which is about the average but is about 50% less than it was in the period, 1916-1921.

Diarrhoea deaths in 1927 numbered 70. The highest number recorded for any one year was 273 in 1918. The average number of deaths from this cause for the period, 1916-1921, was 222, while for the period, 1922-1927, it was 108. From this it can be seen that the number of deaths from diarrhoea is reduced practically to a minimum, that the number of deaths from diarrhoea was unusually low in 1927 and has been very rapidly decreasing since the establishment of organized preventive child hygiene work. It is undoubtedly influenced also by the marked improvement in general sanitation, especially the control of milk and water supplies, the raising of the general standards of living, and the greater emphasis on child care.

The deaths designated under early infancy, congenital debility and prematurity amounted to 357. This is a slight reduction over the number in the six year period, 1922-1927, and is the lowest number assigned to these causes in several years. As is pointed out in the discussion on neo-natal mortality, this is the one group in which home health work has been least effective and we have

every reason to believe will not be more effective until methods are developed which will control the transmission of syphilis, the character of the care of mothers before and during labor, and the care of the infant immediately after delivery.

#### NURSES' ACTIVITIES

In 1927, 4,318 infants were placed under supervision. This represents a little less than one-half of the total number of births. Together with infants who were carried over from the previous year, it means that 7,400 babies were under supervision in 1927. The nurses 47,957 home visits were made by the nurses in the interest of these babies, an increase of 6,052 visits over 1926. The mothers made 13,468 visits to the stations for the purpose of having the babies examined and receiving advice from the physicians, an increase of almost 5,000 visits over last year.

There were 149 deaths under one month among the babies who were to be or who were supervised. An explanation of this statement is found in the fact that of the 149 deaths 81 occurred in the hospitals within the first ten days after birth, most of them on the first day. In order to permit a comparison between the mortality rates of both supervised and non-supervised babies, we think it is necessary to include the deaths which occur in the first ten days even though these were not actually under the supervision of the Division. If the deaths in the first ten days in the hospitals were deducted, the neo natal mortality rate for supervised babies would be 15.7. Furthermore, among the supervised babies the colored represent practically 25% while in the City's rate they represent 10%.

## PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

As in previous years, special efforts have been made to prevent blindness through prompt detection of ophthalmia and close follow-up. In 1927, 52 cases of ophthalmia were reported of which 6 were of gonorrheal origin. No case of blindness resulted. It is now the seventh year we have been able to report that no case of blindness developed among the newborn babies of the City.

## STILLBIRTHS

The stillbirth rate in 1927, 43.3, was higher than it was in 1926 and higher than it has been in several years since we have been studying this question. It is generally held that the stillbirth rate is influenced largely by conditions connected with delivery and syphilis. It would appear that the measures which are being applied at the present time are not effective in reducing the stillbirth rate.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

The maternal mortality rate in 1927 was 73.8 higher than it was in 1926. This is more than 12% above the rate of 1926 and was exceeded in only two years since 1916. Of the 76 puerperal deaths, midwives were in attendance at any time on only 8 cases. 9 of the 76 deaths occurred at home and 67 in hospitals.

## MIDWIVES

The midwives attended 2,338 births in 1927 which is 65% less than in 1926 and 58.9% less than a decade ago. In 1917 the midwives attended 48% of the total births, while in 1927 they attended 23.3%.

The highest percentage of births attended by midwives

is found in Ward No. 10, 51.9% while the lowest percentage is found in Ward No. 2, 5.7%

The midwives have continued actively to co-operate with the child hygiene work of the City by giving instructions to their mothers in regard to maternal nursing, proper care of infants, and more particularly by reporting their births within twenty-four hours. As has been stated before this reporting is not required by law but is entirely a voluntary effort on the part of the midwives to facilitate prompt visiting of their mothers by the nurses of the Division. How well this system has been carried out is indicated by the record of 1927. The midwives attended 2,338 births and we received from them within twenty-four hours postals for 1,821 births, which means that 77.9% of the midwives' births were reported by them within twenty-four hours.

#### BOARDING HOMES

In 1927 there were 74 licensed boarding homes, 7 less than in 1926. In addition, licenses were issued to 6 nurseries. 107 children were boarded in these homes during the year, a reduction of 42 over 1926.

#### UNMARRIED MOTHERS

125 illegitimate births were reported to the Vital Statistics Division in 1927, a slight increase over 1926. From previous experience, however, we have reason to believe that about 80 additional illegitimate births were not reported to the Department.

35 unmarried mothers with their infants were cared for during the year at the Convalescent Home for Nursing Mothers. In addition the Home sheltered 4 expectant mothers, 3 married women, 14 children, and 5 babies. One girl was sent out as a wet nurse. During the year

6,082 ounces of breast milk were dispensed, netting a sum of \$912.30 for the girls who supplied the milk.

## EXTENSION

During 1927 additional Baby Keep well Stations have been opened at the Catholic Neighborhood Home, No. 80 Freeman Street, and St. Michael's Parochial School, No. 172 Broadway. There are now 13 Stations with 25 conferences a week.

One colored physician and one colored nurse have been added to the staff during the year.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY

## 1927 Infant Mortality Rate

A. Deaths under one year per 1,000 births	
1. For entire City.....	63.3
2. For infants supervised by Division.....	62.5
3. For infants not supervised by Division.....	64.1
B. Deaths under one month per 1,000 births	
1. For entire City.....	34.8
2. For infants supervised by Division.....	34.5
3. For infants not supervised by Division.....	35.1
C. Stillbirths per 1,000 living births	
1. For entire City.....	43.3
D. Puerperal deaths per 1,000 deliveries	
1. For entire City.....	7.3
E. Total births.....	10,042
Total deaths under one year.....	636
Total deaths under one month.....	349
Total stillbirths.....	435
Total puerperal deaths.....	76
Attended by midwives at any time.....	8
Attended by doctors and hospitals only.....	68

1927

Wards	Total Births	Total Colored Births	Malwives Births	% of Total Births Colored	% of Total Births Malwives	Total Deaths Under One Year	Infant Mortality Rates
1	755	62	340	8.2%	45.0%	51	67.4
2	212	67	12	31.6%	5.7%	14	66.0
3	635	326	90	51.3%	14.2%	68	107.1
4	143	26	32	18.2%	22.4%	15	104.9
5	416	40	213	9.6%	51.2%	33	79.3
6	359	43	72	11.9%	20.1%	23	64.1
7	318	89	97	27.9%	30.5%	23	72.3
8	738	44	176	5.9%	23.8%	41	55.6
9	844	48	58	5.7%	6.9%	31	36.7
10	612	67	318	10.9%	51.9%	46	75.2
11	382	24	48	6.3%	12.6%	31	81.2
12	492	18	233	3.7%	47.4%	41	83.3
13	1,036	3	163	.3%	15.7%	45	43.4
14	796	64	354	8.0%	44.5%	62	77.9
15	314	61	56	19.4%	17.8%	20	63.7
16	744	18	74	2.4%	9.9%	33	44.4
Non-residents	1,246	18	2	1.4%	2%	56	44.9
Total	10,042	1018	2338	10.1%	23.3%	633	63.3

3 (unknown)

## DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR BY CAUSES

YEARS		Measle	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Measles	Diarrhoea	Other Contagious Diseases	Ea. of Infancy Congenital Debility Prematurity	All Others	Total
High Year	1918	33	84	156	30	273	83	442	112	1,213
Low Year	1927	0	13	91	10	70	28	357	67	636
Average	1916-1921	13	58	119	23	222	57	410	94	995
Average	1922-1927	9	29	110	11	108	22	368	86	743



# NURSES' ACTIVITIES 1919-1927

Years	Sup'r J Bal. es Born Dur g yea.	Total No. of Sup'r J Bal. es	Nurses Visits to Homes	Mothers Visits to Consult Stations	Eye Smears Taken
1919		5,066	30,783	3,920	27
1920		5,511	32,591	3,963	69
1921		4,553	37,095	6,625	55
1922	3,265	5,521	40,331	7,768	107
1923	4,723	5,568	43,308	8,173	87
1924	4,326	5,565	45,254	8,354	71
1925	4,011	49	42,477	7,801	32
1926	4,884	306	39,905	8,885	31
1927	4,518	400	47,957	13,468	42

PUERPERAL DEATHS  
1916-1927

Year	Total No.	Midwives	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 By Mid's	Total No.	Total No. P. M.	% of P. M.	No. Living Births
1916	26	6	2.2	1.0	11,446	5,582	48.7%	41.7
1917	29	6	2.4	1.0	11,850	5,695	48.0%	38.2
1918	53	10	4.5	1.8	11,601	5,338	46.0%	46.1
1919	56	8	4.9	1.5	11,315	5,148	45.4%	42.0
1920	76	7	6.4	1.4	11,734	4,717	40.1%	38.2
1921	4	1	0.3	0.1	1,705	4,470	38.1	12.0
1922	58	14	5.2	3.7	10,993	3,764	34.2%	37.4
1923	52	12	4.6	3.3	11,111	3,552	31.9%	45.1
1924	87	10	7.5	3.1	11,449	3,261	28.5%	43.8
1925	87	20	7.7	7.1	10,852	2,799	25.8%	42.9
1926	71	11	6.5	4.4	10,460	2,502	23.9%	41.8
1927	76	8	7.3	3.4	10,042	2,338	23.3%	43.3

BOARDING HOMES  
1927

Number of active licensed homes on December 31, 1927	74
Number of active licensed nurseries on December 31, 1927	6
Children boarded during year	167
Children in homes at end of year	113
Children taken from homes during year	134
Sick children	7
Died in boarding homes	1



**Special Tables of Vital  
Statistics**

## MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AGE AND COLOR

Deaths from, Sen. and Essex Ab. Sanatorium, excluded from Death Rat. Year 1925

[illegible]

The death rate for the year was 10.9 per 1,000 of population as against 11.8 for the previous year. The present population of Newark is estimated for these calculations at 467,000.

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY MONTHS

CAUSES	Rates	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total, All Causes	10.9	5296	485	441	562	514	389	391	386	394	391	449	335	449
Infantile Parotitis	1.3	6												
Typhoid Fever	1.6	6							1	1		2	1	
Malaria														
Scarlet Fever	0.6	12	2	4	3	1		1						
Whooping Cough	6.6	31	3	2	4	1	1	1		7				
Epidemic	15.3	62	3	2	7	1	5		4	4	1		14	9
Typhoid	4.2	23	5	3	4	8					1			
Typhoid, Meningitis, Cerebro Spinal		8				1	1		1	1				
Other Epidemic Diseases	0	3				1			1					
Typhoid, Meningitis	1	33.5	30	2	45	36	27	22	17	31	20	38	0	22
Cerebro Spinal	3.8	17	1		4		2	3	4	3		2		1
Cerebro Spinal	5.4	25					5	4	3	2	4	1		
Cerebro Spinal	10.8	48	5	5	15	38	28	46	62	29	34	53	38	48
Suppurative	2.2	9	4	3	3		4	4	2			1	5	4
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain	9.8	45	44	54	41	34	30	32	21	27	33	20	5	35
Cerebro Vascular Disease	11.5	101.9	60	84	69	92	84	79	86	91	67	67	84	84
Brain	6.6	31	6	3	5		4	2	1	1	1	1	3	1
Infantile Parotitis	0.8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Pharyngitis, Tonsillitis	35.8	167	21	17	31	16	8	6	9	5	11	11	11	11
Other Respiratory Diseases	16.7	78	6	9	9	10	6	3	6	5	5	7	8	8
Dysentery, Colic, Diarrhoea, etc.	1.7	36	6	3	2	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)	17.6	82	4	7	5	3	8	7	7	21	6	7	1	3
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	19.1	89	8	7	12	8	7	3	9	8	6	8	9	4
Hepatic, Intestinal Obstruction	11.6	54	6	6	1	5	2	2	4	14	3	5	4	4
Cerebro Vascular	8.9	42	3	1	5	3	1	3	5	6	3	8	2	2
Brain, Dementia, Epilepsy	6.2	66	15	3	3	31	14	19	10	20	18	33	20	25
Infectious, Water, not Cerebral	5.4	26	3	3	3	1	1	2	5	2	1	4	2	2
Brain, Softening	2	34	3	3	3	1			1	5	1	1	1	1
Cerebro Vascular Diseases	11.2	53	2	3	4	8	3	5	3	4	3	6	8	7
Cerebro Vascular, Dementia, Modest	2.6	55.8	30	41	19	31	27	32	28	25	32	31	36	26
Alcohol	5	31	4	5	4	3	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
Alcohol	5	34	5	1	5	24	21	28	23	30	30	30	30	38
Alcohol	5	38	7	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	6
Alcohol	1.5	76	5	8	6	6	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ill defined Causes	5.1	24		1	1	3	2	1	4	4	1	3	2	3
All other Causes	158.5	731	67	60	78	77	54	62	43	44	45	75	65	61

## INSTITUTIONAL DEATHS—1927

City Hospital .	1285
St Michael's..	210
St Barnabas	93
St. James ..	93
Newark Memorial	96
Beth Israel..	148
Newark Private.	47
Clinton Private	7
Essex Private..	6
Lincoln Private	6
Presbyterian	37
Dr Kenney's Memorial Hospital..	5
Babies Hospital..	63
Newark Maternity..	19
Women and Children Hospital..	35
Post Graduate Hospital	27
Convalescent Hospital	47
Eye and Ear Hospital..	36
Dr Wright's Hospital	7
East End Hospital	3
Flower Hospital	1
Essex County Isolation Hospital (Newark Residents)	94
Essex Mountain Sanatorium (Newark Residents).	106
Dr Coc's Hospital..	11
Home for the Crippled..	4
Home for the Aged..	29
Florence Crittendon Home..	3
Home for Incurables	6
Orphanage	1
Alms House..	43
Baptist Home	8
Daughter of Israel..	1
House Good Shepard	1
Arthur Pitney Home..	15



# GENERAL TABLE No. 1, 1927

Deaths from all Causes, including non-residents or unknown deaths, by Wards, Age and Sex, including deaths in the Sanatorium at Sohio and Verona, N. J. of Newark residents

	1st Ward	2nd Ward	3rd Ward	4th Ward	5th Ward	6th Ward	7th Ward	8th Ward	9th Ward	10th Ward	11th Ward	12th Ward	13th Ward	14th Ward	15th Ward	16th Ward	Total
<b>MALES</b>																	
Under 1 Year of Age																	
Males	32	7	36	10	9	14	9	21	15	27	19	24	25	40	13	12	313
Females	19	7	32	5	24	9	14	19	16	19	12	17	20	22	7	21	263
Between 1 and 4 Years—																	
Males	9	4	13	1	9	5	7	5	5	5	2	8	11	14	4	8	110
Females	11	2	12	4	3	1	4	14	6	7	2	5	8	7	3	7	96
Between 5 and 9 Years—																	
Males	7	3	11		3	1	3	7	4	4	3	5	12	9	2	5	79
Females	3	1	7		3	2	1	3	7	2		3	4		2	1	39
Between 10 and 14 Years—																	
Males	1	2	4	1		2	2	3	2	3		5	4	2	3	3	35
Females	3		4		2	3	3		4	3	1	2	5	2	1	2	35
Between 15 and 19 Years—																	
Males	2	2	9		2	1	3	2	5	1	4	1	4	6	3	5	50
Females	2		4		2	2	2	4	6	6	1	1	3	5	3		41
Between 20 and 24 Years—																	
Males	4	3	10	2	6	7	3	6	4	5	4	5	5	3		5	72
Females	4	4	7	5			5	8		6		5	6	7		4	71
Between 25 and 29 Years—																	
Males	4	2	12	2	3	2	3	4	4	4	5	6	6	8	7	6	78
Females	5	2	15	1	1		4	7	5	4	3	7	5	7	6	5	80

GENERAL TABLE No. 1, 1927—Continued

Distribution of total working population, by age, sex, and color, at Soho and Verona, N. J., of Newark residents

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	Total
												W	W	W			
Between 30 and 34 Years—																	
Males	8	7	17	8	4	8	4	4	9	6	4	5	7	6	5	7	109
Between 35 and 39 Years—																	
Males	5		3					3			4	4					14
Females	11	5	13	3	2	6	1	8	9	3	5	6	7	3	7	8	97
Between 40 and 44 Years—																	
Males	10	9	14	12	12	4	12	8	12	8	8	12	13	10	7	9	160
Females	7	10	17	5	9	1	4	12	9	7	5	5	13	6	2	8	120
Between 45 and 49 Years—																	
Males	5	9	1	1	5	8	8	4	13	7	9	18	8	13	7	13	155
Between 50 and 54 Years—																	
Males	5	7	7		1			18	8	11		8	7	5	7	7	131
Females	5	6	4	5	5	1		14		1	5		18		5	13	149
Between 55 and 59 Years—																	
Males	13	8	23	20	7	7	8	18	19	13	15	11	22	10	10	19	223
Females	7	9	16		8	6	6	18	18	1	10	3	19	7	4	17	149
Between 60 and 64 Years—																	
Males	11	12	16	10	7	13	10	16	18	15	10	12	27	21	10	19	227
Females	9	10	14	8	7	9	10	16	29	5	11	4	27	11	4	15	189

## GENERAL TABLE No. 1, 1927—Continued

Deaths from all causes not including non residents or unknown deaths, by Wards, Age and Sex, including deaths in the Sanatoriums at Soho and Verona, N. J. of Newark residents

AGES	1st Ward	2nd Ward	3rd Ward	4th Ward	5th Ward	6th Ward	7th Ward	8th Ward	9th Ward	10th Ward	11th Ward	12th Ward	13th Ward	14th Ward	15th Ward	16th Ward	Total
Between 65 and 69 Years—																	
Males	8	12	11	12	5	4	2	18	22	4	10	8	17	12	4	15	164
Females	6	5	15	5	10	10	6	15	14	9	10	7	19	15	6	20	172
Between 70 and 74 Years—																	
Males	6	7	6	8	8	8	8	16	6	8	8	6	10	6	18	14	145
Females	5	2	13	3	5	8	7	32	18	6	12	5	17	11	4	12	160
Between 75 and 79 Years—																	
Males	4	6	4	4	7	5	2	10	9	4	6	11	14	9	5	5	105
Females	6	4	7	2	5	14	4	23	11	5	12	5	19	5	3	12	137
Between 80 and 84 Years—																	
Males	2	2	5	3	2	4	1	6	3		7		3	4	3	5	50
Females	5		4	4	8	8	6	16	10		14		8	8	4	1	9
Between 85 and 89 Years—																	
Males		1		1	1	1		4	4		4		3	2	1	4	26
Females		1		1		5		10	6		6		5	5	5	5	4
Ninety Years and Over—																	
Males			2					1	1		1		2		1	1	9
Females								6	1		5				5	4	16
TOTALS																	
Males	180	18	23	17	121	168	95	185	277	135	126	156	246	74	116	190	2,568
Females	173	16	278	54	118	189	167	244	211	101	118	88	231	134	63	188	2,914
GRAND TOTAL	253	34	481	81	239	357	262	429	488	236	244	244	477	208	209	378	5,482

# MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR FIRST WARD, 1927

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

CAUSES	Year	Col.	White	Total	Male	Female	Under 1 year	1 and Under 5	5 and Under 15	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Tuberculosis		8	14	22	15	7	5	1	0	0	1	1	1
M													
M			1	1		1		1					
M			3	3		3	3						
M			3	3	2	1		1	1				
M			1	1	1		1						
M			2	2	2			1	1				
Tuberculous Meningitis													
Tuberculosis													
M			8	0		8						4	4
M			1	1	1					1			
M			17	17	7	10					1	8	8
M		5	39	44	23	21		1	1	2	1	9	16
M			2	2	1	1							2
M		5	25	30	17	13	6	2	8	1	11	9	2
M		1	7	8	4	4	3	2	5	1	1	1	
M								1					
M			4	4	2	2							
M			11	11	5	6	9	1	1	11			
M			6	6	3	3				2	2	2	
M		1	2	3	1	2		1	1			1	
M			3	3	2	1						2	1
M								1					1
Puer.													
M			4	4		4							
M			9	9	5	4	14						
Old Age									2			4	1
Homicide		1	5	16	1								
Homicide			1	1	1								
Homicide													
Ill-defined Causes			1	1									
All Other Causes		11	25	36	25	11	4	1	1	6	3	5	6

The death rate for the First Ward was 9.10 per 1,000 population as against 8.6 for the previous year. The present population of the first ward is estimated for these calculations at 34,084.

**MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AGE AND COLOR  
SECOND WARD 1927**

CAUSES	Yel- low	Col- ored	White	Total deaths	Male	Fe- males	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
<b>Total, All Causes</b>	2	42	150	204	128	76	14	2	5	21	6	6	66	62	43
Infantile Paralysis															
Typhoid Fever		1	1	1		1							1		
Malaria															
Smallpox															
Measles															
Scarlet Fever															
Whooping Cough						1			1	1					
Diphtheria			2	2	1	1			1	1	1				
Influenza		1	1	1	1									1	
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)															
Other Epidemic Diseases															
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)		10	8	20	13	7					1	3	11	3	2
Tuberculous Meningitis		1	1	1		1				1					
Other Tuberculosis		1	1	1		1			1	1					
Cancer, Malignant Tumor			14	15	6	9								10	4
Simple Meningitis							1			1					
Apoplexy—Softening of the Brain			12	14	9	5							1	4	0
Organic Heart Disease		6	16	22	30	15						1	10	20	14
Brachitis			1	1	1										1
Pneumonia Left		2	10	12	9	3					1			8	1
Pneumonia Right		1	4	5	3	2	2			2					
Other Respiratory Diseases			4	4	2	2					1		1	2	
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer exc'd)			1	1	1	1								2	
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)			1	1						2					
Appendicitis and Typhitis			4	4	3	1			1						
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction			1	1							1			2	1
Cirrhosis of Liver			1	1											1
Bright's Disease and Nephritis		4	4	8	3	5							3	2	
Diseases of Women (not Cancer,															
Puerperal Septicaemia			1	1		1							1		
Other Puerperal Diseases			1	1		1									
Congenital Deformity and Malformation		6	4	10	6	4	8	1		9					1
Croup															
Acidosis			12	14	12				1	1	1			6	1
Hypertension			2	2		2									
Stroke			1	1		1								2	1
Ill-defined Causes			1	1		1							1		
All Other Causes		5	23	28	18	10		1		1		2	20	2	3

The death rate for the Second Ward was 19.1 per 1,000 of population, as against 13.1 for the previous year. The present population of the second ward is estimated for these calculations at 19,167.

# MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AGE AND COLOR THIRD WARD, 1927

CAUSES	Yel	Col	White	Total	Males	Fe	Under 5	1 and Under 5	2 and Under 5	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Star. in Cause			20	87	61	258	98	12	1	1		1	1	1	
Infantile Paralysis			1	1	1				1	1					
Diphtheria															
Measles															
Scarlet Fever															
Whooping Cough															
Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)															
Epileptic Diseases															
Lungs Consumption															
Heart Diseases															
Cancer Malignant Tumors															
Softening of the Brain															
Pneumonia Broncho															
Other Respiratory Diseases															
Appendicitis and Typhlitis															
Hernia Intestinal Obstruction															
Cirrhosis of Liver															
Bright's Disease and Nephritis															
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)															
Puerperal Septicaemia															
Other Puerperal Diseases															
Alcoholism															
Drugs															
Violence															
Defect of Birth															
Unlabeled															
Defect of Birth															
Unlabeled															
Defect of Birth															
Unlabeled															

1. The rate of mortality per 1,000 population, as against 11.4 for the previous year. The present population of the third ward is estimated for these calculations at 39,988.

**MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR  
FOURTH WARD, 1927**

CAUSES	Yellow	Colored	White	Total deaths	Males	Females	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Total Causes		3	143	146	121	54	15	1	4	20		5	43	74	40
Infantile Paralysis															
Typhoid Fever					1	1							1	1	
Measles															
Scarlet Fever					1							1			
Whooping Cough			1	1					1	2					
Influenza					1								1		
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)															
Other Infectious Diseases															
Tuberculosis (all forms)													5	8	2
Tuberculous Meningitis			1	1	1								1		
Other Tuberculosis															
Cancer (all sites)			8	9	5	4								6	3
Cancer of Mouth and Throat					1										
Cancer of Stomach															
Appendicitis and Typhlitis		1	10	11	9	2							1	4	1
Organ Heart Disease		0	38	50	32	18							13	20	17
Bronchitis															
Pneumonia		5	8	16	12	4							5	7	4
Pneumonia (all forms)		2	3	5	3	2	3		1	4					1
Other Respiratory Diseases		1	1	2	1	1						1	1		
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer exc'd)															
Diarrhoea, Diseases (under 5 years)		1	3	4	3	1	4			4					
Appendicitis and Typhlitis			2	2	2						1				
Peritonitis, Intestinal Obstruction, etc.			1	1	1										1
Cirrhosis of Liver			2	2											
Biliary Disease															
Puerperal Septicaemia															
Other Puerperal Diseases															
Accident		1	14	15	14	1			1	1			6	6	
Homicide															
Suicide															
Infantile Causes													1	1	
All Other Causes	1	4	20	25	14	11	1			1		2	6	3	

The death rate for the fourth ward was 14.6 per 1,000 of population, as against 14.6 for the previous year. The present population of the fourth ward is estimated for these calculations at 14,019.

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR  
FIFTH WARD, 1927

[illegible]



**MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR  
SIXTH WARD, 1927**

CAUSES	Yellow	Colored	White	Total	Males	Females	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 5	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Total, All Causes.....		23	194	217	108	109	23	5	1	29	8	12	31	21	66
Infantile Paralysis.....															
Typhoid Fever.....															
Malaria.....															
Smallpox.....															
Measles.....															
Scarlet Fever.....															
Whooping Cough.....															
Diphtheria.....											2				
Influenza.....															
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal).....															
Other Epidemic Diseases.....							1			1					
Tuberculosis and Lung Consumption.....															
Tuberculosis Meningitis.....															
Other Tuberculosis.....															
Cancer, Malignant Tumor.....															
Simple Meningitis.....															
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain.....															
Organic Heart Disease.....															
Bronchitis.....															
Pneumonia, Lobar.....															
Pneumonia Broncho.....															
Other Respiratory Diseases.....															
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excd).....															
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years).....															
Appendicitis and Typhitis.....															
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction.....															
Cerebrovascular Disease.....															
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....															
Diseases of Women (not Cancer).....															
Eclampsia, Puerperal.....															
Other Puerperal Diseases.....															
Congenital Debility and Malformation.....															
Old Age.....															
Accident.....															
Homicide.....															
Suicide.....															
Ill-defined Causes.....															
All Other Causes.....															

The death rate for the sixth ward was 9.4 per 1,000 of population, as against 11.2 for the previous year. The present population of the sixth ward is estimated for these calculations at 22,907.

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AGE AND COLOR  
SEVENTH WARD, 1927

**MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AGE AND COLOR  
EIGHTH WARD 1927**

CAUSES	White	Colored	Deaths	Males	Females	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Total, All Causes	30	399	429	185	244	41	13	6	60	11	21	60	128	140
Infantile Paralysis														
Typhoid Fever		1	1		1						1			
Malaria														
Syphilis														
Measles														
Scarlet Fever														
Whooping Cough	1	1	2		2	1	1		2					
Diphtheria	1	1	2		2			2						
Influenza		1	1		1									
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)														
Other Epidemic Diseases														
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	1	2	1	1		1		1			1		
Other Tuberculosis	1	3	4	1	3		1		1			1		
Cancer, Malignant Tumor		39	39	11	28							6	21	
Simple Meningitis		3	3	2	1					1			2	
Apoplexy—Softening of the Brain	1	39	40	14	26								13	27
Organic Heart Disease	1	80	81	15	48			1	1		1		11	47
Bronchitis														
Pneumonia Lobar		25	25	13	12	2	2		4	1	1	4	8	
Pneumonia Broncho	3	11	4	7	7	2	3	2	7			1	2	4
Other Respiratory Diseases		4	4	3	1					1			2	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)		5	5	3	2	4	1		5				1	
Appendicitis	1	1	1	1	1					1			1	1
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction		6	6	1	5							1	2	3
Cirrhosis of Liver		2	2	1	2									2
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	3	15	18	4	14							2	7	9
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)														
Puerpera, Septicaemia		3	3		3							1	2	
Other Puerpera Diseases	1	5	6		6					3		2	1	
Congenital Deformities, Malformations				1	1									
Old Age		3	3	1	2									3
Accidents		5	5	1	4				1	1				1
Homicide				1	1	1							1	
Self-Suicide	1			1	1					1				
Ill-defined Causes		3	3	2	1							1	2	
All Causes	3	61	64	28	36	4	1		5	3	1	6	18	31

.. .. . for .. .. . 1000 = population as determined by the present census. The present population of the eighth ward is estimated for these calculations at 35,012



**MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR  
TENTH WARD, 1927**

CAUSES	Yellow	Colored	White	Total Deaths	Males	Females	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Total, All Causes		49	187	236	135	101	46	5	7	58	12	18	40	74	34
Infantile Paralysis															
Typhoid Fever															
Malaria															
Smallpox															
Measles															
Scarlet Fever															
Whooping Cough		1		1	1		1			1					
Diphtheria			5	5	5		1			4					
Infantile				1		1				1					
Epidemic Meningitis, Cerebrospinal															
Other Epidemic Diseases															
Consumption		11	8	19	8	11						8	8	3	
Tuberculous Meningitis		1	1	2	2								2		
Other Tuberculosis		3		3	1	2		1		1		1			
Cancer of the Lung		1	1	2		2							1	8	
Senile Metastasis						1	1			1					
Apoplexy, Strokes, etc., of the Brain		5	12	17	5	12							1	10	6
Organic Heart Disease		5	35	40	26	14	1		1	2	1	2		2	10
Bronchitis			3	3	2	1	1			1					1
Pneumonia, Lobar		2	16	18	10	8	4	2	1	7	1	2	3	4	1
Pneumonia, Broncho		3	6	9	5	4	3		1	4	1	1		1	
Other Respiratory Diseases			1	1		1									
Cancer of the Stomach, Cancer of Esophagus			1	1	1								1		
Diarrhoeal Diseases, under 5 years			8	8	4	4				8					
Appendicitis, acute			1	1	1							1			
Hepatic Diseases, obstructive			1	1	1		1								
Cirrhosis of Liver			3	3	3								1		
Bright's Disease and Nephritis		3	9	12	7	5							3		2
Luxation of Hip Joint, Cancer															
Puerperal Septicaemia															
Other Puerperal Diseases		1	2	3		3						1	2		
Complications of Abnormal Maturation		6	12	18	11	7	18			18			1	2	
Other			1	1		1									
Accident			12	14	1				1		5	1	1	8	1
Homicide			2	2	1	1	1			1			1		
Suicide															
Unrecorded Causes		1	1	2	2										
All Other Causes		4	30	34	22	12	6			6	3	1	9	8	1

The death rate for the tenth ward was 2.2 per 1,000 of population, as against 10.4 for the previous year. The present population of the tenth ward is estimated for these calculations at 25,633.



**MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AGE AND COLOR  
TWELFTH WARD, 1927**

CAUSES	Ye. low	Co. ored	White	Tot Deaths	Male	Fem ales	Under 1 Year	1 and 2 Years	2 and 5 Years	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Total, All Causes		10	234	244	156	88	41	6	8	55	15	12	55	66	41
Infantile Paralysis															
Typhoid Fever															
Malaria															
Scarlet Fever			1	1		1			1	1					
Whooping Cough			1	1	1			1		1					
Diphtheria															
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)			1			1									
Other Epidemic Diseases		1		1	1				1	1					
Tuberculous Meningitis			1	1	1		1								
Other Tuberculosis			1	1		1					1				
Cancer, Malignant Tumor			23	23	13	10							6	9	8
Softening of the Brain			13	13	6	7								3	10
Heart Disease		1	38	39	25	14			1	1	2		6	22	8
Pneumonia, Lobar		1	10	11	8	3	11			11					
Pneumonia, Broncho			8	9	6	3	1	1	1	3	1		1	1	
Other Respiratory Diseases			11	11	6	5	2	3		5	1		1	3	
Diarrhoea, Diseases (under 5 years)		1	2	3	1	2	2		1	3					
Appendicitis and Typhlitis			3	3		3					1			2	
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction			1	1		1								1	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis			12	12	9	3						1	1	1	1
Other Urinary Diseases														3	
Other Eruptive Diseases			7	7		7						2	5		
Other Eruptive Diseases					1	10									
Accident			18	18	15	3		1	1			1		1	
Ill-defined Causes			1	1	1									1	
All Other Causes			21	21	16	5			1	1			1	8	4

The death rate for the twelfth ward was 8.5 per 1,000 of population as against 10.1 for the previous year. The present population of the twelfth ward is estimated for these calculations at 28,643.

# MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AGE AND COLOR THIRTEENTH WARD, 1927

CAUSES	Yellow	Colored	White	Total	Males	Females	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Total, All Causes		5	473	478	246	232	45	7	11	63	25	18	78	162	132
Infantile Paralysis															
Scarlet Fever															
Measles															
Diphtheria															
Whooping Cough															
Influenza			10	10	8	2	1		3	3					
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)			1	1	1								1		
Other Epidemic Diseases			1	1	1		1			1					
Cholera			21	21	16	5					2	3	7	9	
Typhoid			1	1	1		1			1					
Cholera Infantum			4	4	2	2					1	2	1		
Scarlet Fever			49	49	18	31							8	25	16
Scarlet Fever			4	4	2	2					2		1	1	
Alcohol Poisoning			36	36	19	17							1	18	17
Other Intoxications			113	113	55	58	2		1	3	4	2	18	42	44
Breast Cancer															
Prostate Cancer			26	26	15	11	2	2	1	5	3	2	5		4
Other Cancer			17	17	10	7	6	2	1	9			2		3
Other Cancer			8	8	4	4							3	1	4
Diarrhoea Diseases (under 5 years)			2	2	2										1
Diarrhoea Diseases (under 5 years)			1	1	1		1			1					
Apoplexy			6	6	3	3		1		1		2	1		
Hernia Intestinal Obstruction		1	5	6	3	3	1			1			1	1	
Cirrhosis of Liver			1	1	1										
Bright's Disease and Nephritis			30	30	14	16					2		6		13
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)															
Puerperal Septicaemia			1	1		1							1		
Other Puerperal Diseases			5	5		5						1	4		
Convulsions Infantile and Maternal			12	12	15	1	29		2	3					
Clifford			1	1		1									1
Ascites			18	18	13	5					1	1	2	6	4
Hypertension															
Stroke			5	5	4	1									
Ill-defined Causes			3	3		2									1
All Other Causes		3	70	73	34	39	1	1	2	4	3	4	10	18	24

The death rate for the thirteenth ward was 11.1 per 1,000 of population, as against 10.9 for the previous year. The present population of the thirteenth ward is estimated for these calculations at 44,260.



**MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AGE AND COLOR  
FOURTEENTH WARD, 1927**

CAUSES	Yel- w	Col- ored	White	Total deaths	Males	Fe- males	Under 1 Year	1 and Under	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Total All Causes	48	300	148	514	514	62	12	15	89	11	15	43	108	74	
Infantile Paralysis															
Typhoid Fever															
Malaria															
Smallpox															
Measles															
Scarlet Fever			2	2	2				1	1	1				
Whooping Cough		1	3	4	2	2	4			4					
Diphtheria			5	5	1	4	1	2	1	4	1				
Influenza			1	1	1		1			1					
Epidemic Meningitis Cerebro Spinal			2	2						2					
Other Epidemic Diseases															
Tuberculous Meningitis		4	21	25	14	11						11	1	9	
Other Tuberculosis			3	3	1	2		1	1	2			1	1	
Cancer Malignant Tumor			2	2	2									1	
Simple Meningitis			29	29	15	16		1	1					19	9
Apoplexy—Softening of the Brain		2	25	27	18	9							2	9	16
Organic Heart Disease		11	46	57	36	21	1		1	2	1	1	7	27	19
Bronchitis			1	1								1			1
Pneumonia Lobar		4	24	28	20	8	8	2	1	11	3	5	8	1	
Pneumonia Broncho		1	14	15	9	6	7	1	2	10	1	1	1	2	
Other Respiratory Diseases					6										
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer exc'd)															
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)		2	10	12	5	7	10	2		12					
Appendicitis and Typhlitis			4	4	2	2			1	1				3	
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction			2	2	1	1	1			1				1	
Cirrhosis of Liver			2	2	1	1								1	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis			12	12	6	6			1	1	1		1	5	4
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)		2	1	3		3						1	2		
Puerperal Septicemia															
Other Puerperal Diseases		2	1	3		3						1			
Congenital Deformity and Malformation		8	10	18		18	8			28					
Old Age			1	1		1									1
Accident			1	1	14	9		1	4	5	4			5	2
Homicide		1		1	1								1		
Suicide			9	9	9							1	3	4	1
Undefined Causes			1	1	1								1		
All Other Causes		7	37	44	33	11		1	2	3	3	2	9	12	15

The death rate for the fourteenth ward was 8.5 per 1,000 of population, as against 10.7 for the previous year. The present population of the fourteenth ward is estimated for these calculations at 40,685.

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR  
FIFTEENTH WARD, 1927

The present population of the

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR  
SIXTEENTH WARD, 1927

CAUSES	Year	Color	White	Total	Male	Female	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 5	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Total, All Causes		10	365	375	190	185	33	8	8	49	11	14	59	131	111
Infantile Paralysis			1	1		1			1						
Typhoid Fever															
Malaria															
Smallpox															
Measles															
Scarlet Fever			1	1		1			1	1					
Whooping Cough															
Diphtheria			7	7	4	3		3	3	6	1				
Epidemic Meningitis			2	2	1	1		1	1					1	
Other Epidemic Diseases															
Tuberculosis, Lung Consumption					1	1									
Tuberculosis, Meningitis			2	2	1	1		2		2					
Other Tuberculosis															
Scarlet, Malignant, Lobar			49	49	23	26					1		7	28	13
Scarlet, Malignant, Broncho			2	2	2							1		1	
Arteriosclerosis, of the Heart		1	33	34	13	21							2	16	16
Coronary Artery Disease		2	74	76	35	41					4	2	8	29	33
Brain															
Pneumonia, Lobar			17	17	9	8	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	5	6
Pneumonia, Broncho		1	10	11	8	3	2	1		3	1			2	5
Other Respiratory Diseases			7	7	4	3							2	3	2
Dysentery, Bacillary, Colored		1	1	1											
Dysentery, Bacillary, White															
Appendicitis and Typhlitis			5	5	3	2						1	1	1	
Cirrhosis of Liver			4	4	3	1									
Begotten Diseases, Various						13									
Diseases of Women, not Cancer			2	2		2							1	1	
Puerperal Septicaemia															
Other Puerperal Diseases															
Congenital Deformity and Malformation			4	4	1	3									
Old Age			4	4	1	3									
Accident		1	19	20	14	6			2	2	1	3	6	6	2
Homicide															
Suicide			7	7	6	1							4	3	
Undefined Causes			1	1	1								1		
All Other Causes			31	31	1	30	1			4				11	15

The death rate of the sixteenth ward was 2.1 per 1,000 of population, as against 8.9 for the previous year. The present population of the sixteenth ward is estimated for these calculations at 40,470.

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR  
NON RESIDENTS, 1927

[illegible]

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR  
UNKNOWN ADDRESSES AND UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS 1927

# MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES JANUARY, 1927

CAUSES	Yel-	Col-	White	Total	Males	Females	1	Under 1	Under 5	5 to 14	14 to 24	24 to 44	44 to 64	64 and Over
Total, All Causes	1	76	408	485	278	207	59	5	8	72	18	20	91	155
Infantile Paralysis														
Malaria														
Smallpox														
Measles			2	2	1	1	1			1		1		
Epidemic Typhus			2	2	1	1	1			3				
Whooping Cough		1	2	3	1	2	5			2		1		
Diphtheria			3	3	1	2			2	2		1	2	1
Scarlet Fever			5	5	4	1								
Epidemic Meningitis, Cerebro Spinal		1	2	3	2	1					2	2	1	
Epidemic Meningitis, Serous														
Tuberculous Meningitis			4	4	1	3		1		1		2		
Other Tuberculosis		1	1	2	1	1								
Cancer, Malignant Tumor			12	13	17	6	2		1	3	1	6	16	9
Apoplexy, Hemiplegia, etc.			1	1	1									
Organic Heart Disease	1	14	85	99	55	44			2	2	2	10	40	43
Bronchitis		1	5	6	4	2	3			3			1	2
Pneumonia, Lobar		9	34	43	24	19	4	1		4		1	17	16
Pneumonia, Broncho		3	18	21	9	12	8	1		9			3	5
Diseases of the Stomach														
Cancer (excl'd)		1	5	6	3	3						3	2	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis			8	8	4	4			1	1	1	2	4	
Intestinal Obstruction		2	4	6	4	2							1	1
Diabetes Mellitus														
Diabetes and Nephritis		3	12	15	7	8						1	5	9
Diseases of Women, not Cancer														
Puerpera, Septicemia														
Other Puerpera, Disease														
Old Age			4	4	4	4								1
Accident		3	28	31	25	6	3	2	1	3	3	2	10	
Violence		5	2	7	3	4				3	3			
Auto			5	5	4	1							2	
Ill Defined Causes		7	60	67	38	29			1				1	
All Other Causes														
		4	4	8	5	3					1		2	2

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AGE AND COLOR  
FEBRUARY, 1927

[illegible]

# MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR MARCH, 1926

CAUSES	Yel.	Col.	White	Total	Males	Fe-	Under 1	1 and Under	2 and Under	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over
Total, All Causes	1	75	486	562	302	260	56	15	18	89	18	27	99	165	164	
Infectious Diseases																
Typhoid Fever																
Malaria																
Smallpox																
Scarlet Fever			3	3	2	1			2	2	1					
Whooping Cough		2	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	4						
Diphtheria			7	7	5	2	1	2	3	6	1					
Measles									1	1						
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)		13	42	45	32	13	1		1	1	2	10	17	12	3	
Tuberculous Meningitis		2	2	4	3	1	1		2	4						
Tuberculous		1		1	1				1	1						
Malignant Tumor		2	13	45	17	28		1		1	1	1	10	20	12	
Softening of the Brain		4	3	41	16	25							3	14	24	
Heart Disease		11	97	108	53	55	2			2	1	5	17	45	38	
Lobar Pneumonia		10	32	42	30	12	1	1	1	3			8	11	9	
Broncho-pneumonia		6	25	31	16	15	11	5	3	19	2	4	2	5	4	
Pneumonia		1	8	9	8	1					1		1	4	3	
of the Stomach (Cancer excd)			2	2	2								1	1		
Cases under 5 years		2	3	5	4	2	5			5						
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction			1	1	1											
Cirrhosis of Liver			5	5	3	2								3	2	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis		2	13	15	17	18							6	11	18	
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)		1	1	2	2								1	1		
Puerperal Septicæmia		1	1	2	2							1	1	1		
Other Puerperal Diseases			4	4	4							1	3			
Congenital Defect and Malformation		1	18	19	13	6	19			19						
Homicide	1			1	1								1	1		
Suicide		2	4	6	3	3						1	2	3		
Undefined Causes		1		1	1								1			
All Other Causes		6	72	78	37	41	9		1	10	2		8	22	36	
Totals for March, 1926	1	78	505	584	355	318	78	31	26	135	17	25	123	176	197	

The death rate for the month was 14.8 per 1,000 of population as against 12.7 for the corresponding month of the present year. The population of Newark is estimated for these calculations at 467,000. The death rate for the month of March, 1926, was 17.0 estimated population 460,000.



# MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR APRIL, 1927

CAUSES	Yel.	Col.	White	Total	Male	Female	Under 5	1 and Under 5	2 and Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Total All Causes	2	73	439	514	271	243	57	17	3	77	27	20	115	169
Infantile Paralysis														
Measles			1	1	1			1						
Scarlet Fever			1	1	2		1							
Whooping Cough		1	1	1		1		1						
Diphtheria			1	1		1								
Influenza		1	7	8	5	3								5
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)			1	1	1		1			1				
Other Epidemic Diseases			1	1	1									
Chronic Meningitis			2	2	2		1			1		1		
Malignant Tumor			38	38	12	26							11	10
Cerebral Softening of the Brain		5	29	34	13	21							1	
Heart Disease	1	10	81	92	45	47		1		1	6		9	14
Pneumonia		10	49	59	31	28	5	4	1	8			14	11
Broncho		5	11	16	7	9	4	5	1	9			5	1
Cancer of the Stomach (Cancer exc'd)			6	6	4	2							5	4
Cancer of the Liver			8	8	4	4								
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction			5	5	2	3							1	
Cirrhosis of Liver			5	5	3	2								
Diabetes			1	1	1									
Men (not Cancer)	1		1	1		1								
Puerperal Septicemia			1	1		1								
Other Puerperal Diseases	1		7	8		8								
Alcoholism		2	22	24	14	10				1				
Drugs			1	1		1								
Accidents	3	21	24	48	17	31		1	1	2	1	7		4
Suicide	2		6	8	5	3								
Ill-defined Causes		2	1	3	2	1		1		1				
All Other Causes	1	13	63	77	37	40	11	2		13	7	3	18	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>145</b>

The death rate for the month was 12.7 per 1,000 of population, as against 13.8 for the previous month. The present population of Newark is 460,000. The death rate for the month of April, 1926, was 14.1 estimated population, 460,000.



# MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AGE AND COLOR JUNE 1927

CAUSES	Yel- low	Col- ored	White	Total deaths	Males	Fe- males	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Totals	1	58	341	385	217	168	47	12	1	1	76	105	105
Infant.													
1st Year													
2nd Year													
3rd Year													
4th Year													
5th Year													
6th Year													
7th Year													
8th Year													
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92nd Year													
93rd Year													
94th Year													
95th Year													
96th Year													
97th Year													
98th Year													
99th Year													
100th Year													
Totals for June 1926		44	341	385	217	168	47	12	1	1	76	105	105

The death rate for the month was 9.9 per 1,000 of population, as against 9.9 for the previous month. The present population of Newark is estimated for these calculations at 467,000 the death rate for the month of June, 1926, was 9.8 estimated population, 460,000.

# MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR JULY, 1927

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

	Colored	Deaths	White	males	Year	Under 1 and 2	2 and 5	Under 15	5	15	25	45	65		
	1	45	340	386	208	178	38	8	9	55	21	22	76	125	87
Total, All Causes	1	45	340	386	208	178	38	8	9	55	21	22	76	125	87
Malaria															
Small pox															
Measles			1	1		1			1	1					
Scarlet Fever															
Diphtheria			4	4	1	3		1	1	2	2				
Scarlet Fever															
Other Epidemic Diseases	1	9	8	17	9	8			1	1		4	7	5	1
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	1	3	3	4		4		2	1	3			1		
Tuberculous Meningitis															
Cancer, Malignant Tumors	1	1	60	62	34	28							9	36	17
Septic Meningitis			2	2	2	1								1	
		11	75	86	47	39	1			2	5	2	9	33	35
		3	12	15	9	6					1	2		3	2
		3	6	9	6	3	2	1	1	5			2	4	1
			6	6	4	2					1			4	1
			3	4	2	1								3	
Appendicitis and Typhoid	1	6	7	4	3	6			1	7					
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction			9	9	5	4					3			1	1
			2	2	1	1								1	1
			3	3	1	2								1	1
		2	8	10	7	3							3	4	3
		1	4	5	5								4	1	
		1	2	3		3						1	2		
		6	22	28	10	18	27	1		28					
			2	2		2									
		1	22	23	18	5					5	2	10	5	1
		2	2	4	4										
Stroke			7	7	6	1								4	1
Ill-defined Causes			4	4	2	2								3	
All Other Causes	1	42	43	22	21	1	1			2	4	4	9	34	10

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR  
AUGUST, 1927

CAUSES	Yellow	Colored	White	Total	Male	Female	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Total, All Causes.....		58	356	394	227	167	52	4	8	64	22	31	78	125	74
Infantile Paralysis.....			1	1	1						1				
Typhoid Fever.....			1	1		1									
Malaria.....															
Smallpox.....															
Measle.....															
Scarlet Fever.....															
Whooping Cough.....		3	4	7	4	3	7			7					
Diphtheria.....		1	1	2	1	1									
Infuenza.....															
Epidemic Morbilli (German Measles).....															
Croup.....															
Tuberculous Meningitis.....		10	1	11	7	4						6	16	7	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases.....		1	2	3	1	2		1		1	2				
Cerebral Meningitis.....			1	1		1									
Cerebral Hemorrhage.....		2	1	3	1	2							4	16	5
Spinal Meningitis.....															
Adenitis of the Neck.....			5	5	3	2							4	1	1
Cerebral Hemorrhage.....		10	8	18	11	7							1	1	1
Brain Abscess.....															
Pneumonia, Lobar.....		2	5	7	5	2		1		1		1	3		
Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia.....			1	1	1									1	
Other Respiratory Diseases.....			1	1	1	1								3	1
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer exc'd).....			1	1	1									1	
Diseases of the Small Intestine.....		4	17	21	11	10	17	2	2	21					
Appendicitis.....		1	7	8	5	3						2	2	4	
Hepatitis.....			4	4	4	4						1	1	2	
Cholecystitis.....			1	1	1	1							1	1	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....		2	18	20	10	10							3	8	6
Cancer of the Bladder.....			2	2	2	2							2		
Cancer of the Prostate.....			1	1	1	1									
Cancer of the Uterus.....		1	3	4		4						2	2		
Cancer of the Ovary.....		6	19	25	13	12	25			25					
Cancer of the Breast.....			2	2	2	2									
Accidents.....		2	28	30	25	5			1	1	8	4	7	10	
Intoxication.....		1	1	2	1	1							1		
Stomach.....			7	7	5	2							3	4	
Undefined Causes.....			4	4	3	1							2	2	
All Causes.....		67	356	368	228	180	52	4	8	64	22	31	78	125	74

The rate of increase with age 25 p. 1,000 of population, as against 9.7 for the previous month. The present population of ex-  
posed persons at 40,000 the death rate for the month of August 1976, was 8. estimate 1 population 460,000

# MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AGE AND COLOR SEPTEMBER, 1927

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

CAUSES	Yel- low	Col- ored	White	Total Deaths	Males	Fe- males	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Total All Causes	2	54	335	391	205	186	51	8	11	70	12	23	69	154	61
Infantile Paralysis			5	5	2	3			2	2	3				
Typhoid Fever															
Malaria															
Smallpox															
Measles															
Scarlet Fever															
Diphtheria			4	4	1	3	1	1	1	2	2				
Other Epidemic Diseases															
Tuberculous Meningitis		1	16	20	11	6						6	10	3	1
Cancer, Malignant Tumor		3	31	34	14	20						2	1	21	7
Softening of the Brain		8	25	33	18	15							3	17	13
Paralysis	1	1	15	20	14	6	1	4		5	1		2	12	1
Other Respiratory Diseases		1	10	11	10	1	4		2	6			1	1	3
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer exc'd)		1	1	2	1	1							2	2	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)		1	5	6	2	4	4	2		6				2	
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction			14	14	6	8	5			5		1	1	4	3
Cirrhosis of Liver			6	6	5	1							1	4	1
Bright's Disease and Nephritis			18	18	8	10						1		10	7
Puerperal Septicaemia		2	3	5		5						2	3		
Other Puerperal Diseases		1	2	3		3						1	1		
Congenital Deformity and Malformation		6	26	32	14	18	32			32					
Accidents			8	8	0	8							11	1	5
Homicide		2	1	3	2	1							2		
Suicide			5	5	3	2						2			
Undefined Causes		1	1	2	1	1							1		
All Other Causes		4	41	45	27	18	2			2	2	1	12	1	1
Totals for September, 1926		45	342	387	227	160	56	9	5	70	10	18	69		61

# MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AGE AND COLOR OCTOBER, 1927

CAUSES	Ye. low	Col- ored	White	Total deaths	Males	Fe- males	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 10 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Total All Causes			38	44	250	190	5		8		6	6	8	143	101
Infantile Paralysis			1	2		2							2		
Typhoid Fever		1	1												
Malaria															
Smallpox															
Measles															
Scarlet Fever			1	1		1									
Whooping Cough			2	2	1	1	2			2					
Diphtheria			9	9	7	2		1	2	3	6				
Scarlet			1	1		1	1			1					
Epidemic Meningitis															
Cerebrospinal Meningitis															
Cholera															
Tuberculous Meningitis		11	2	38	2	16					3	2	13	1	
Other Tuberculosis		1	1	2	2			1		1			1	1	
Cancer Malignant Tumor		1	53	53	23	30							8	24	21
Stroke			1	1	1										
Apoplexy			1	1	1										
Organic Heart Disease		4	63	67	32	35	1			1		2	12	26	26
Bronchitis			1	1	1		1			1					
Pneumonia, Lobar		3	8	11	3	8	1		3	4		2			
Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia		2	9	11	3	8		1		5	1			5	
Other Respiratory Diseases			7	7	3	4		1		1				2	1
Diabetes Mellitus			2	2	2										
Diabetes Mellitus, Insulin			4	4	6	1	6	1							
Alcoholism		2	6	8	1	7				1	1				
Hepatitis			1	1	1										
Cirrhosis of Liver			3	3	3								1		
Bright's Disease and Nephritis		5	28	33	16	17	1			1		2		17	6
Puerperal Septicaemia		2	1	3		3								1	
Other Puerperal Diseases		2	4	5		6						1	5		
Constitutional Defect and Malformation			2	2	18	13	31			5					
Accident		5	25	30	26	4			1	1	4	3	8	8	
Homicide			1	1	1										
Suicide			8	8	6	2								1	
Infant			2	3	5									3	
Adult		10	45	55	46	29				1	3	3	13	25	1
Total		48	458	406	10	90	5	6	15	2	15	5	64	28	9

The birth rate for the month was 10.8 per 1,000 of population, as against 9.6 for the previous month. The present population of Newark estimated on these calculations at 460,000. The birth rate for the month, October, 1926, was 10.1 estimated population 460,000.

# MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR NOVEMBER, 1927

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

	low	ored	White	deaths	Males	males	Under 1 Year	1 and 2	2 and 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Total All Causes	1	70	374	445	239	206	58	7	11	76	20	20	79	144	100
Infantile Paralysis			1	1		1									
Typhoid Fever															
Scarlet Fever			1	1											
Diphtheria			1	3	9	3	1	1	5	2	1	1	1		
Whooping Cough			7	13	20	14	6					4	9	6	1
Measles			1	1	2	1	1			1			1		
Smallpox			2	33	35	15	20				2		3	20	10
Epidemic Typhus			1	4	5	3	2	1	1	2	2		1		
Typhus			1	8	1										
Scarlet Fever			1	16	83	41	36					5	13	34	30
Bronchitis			1	3	3	1	2								
Pneumonia, Lobar			1	21	26	15	11	2	2	4	3	3	4	9	3
Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia															
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer exc'd)			2	2	2	2				4			1	1	
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)			2	2	4	1	3	4							
Enteritis, Intestinal Obstruction			2	3	5	2	3					1	1	1	2
Cirrhosis of Liver			1	8	8	6	2						1	5	2
Cholera															
Puerperal Septicaemia			1	5	8		8						8		
Other Puerperal Diseases			3	2		1									
Septicemia															
Mononucleosis															
Hemiplegia			2	1	3	3						1	1	1	
Suicide				6	6	5	1					1	2		
Un-defined Causes				2	2	2							1		
All Other Causes			8	51	65	36	29	4	1	3	8	3	2	7	19
Total	1	70	374	445	239	206	58	7	11	76	20	20	79	144	100

The death rate for the month was 10.2 per 1,000 of population, as against 10.8 for the previous month. The present population of Newark is 240,000. The death rate for the month of November, 1926, was 10.5 per 1,000 of population.



**MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR**  
**DECEMBER, 1927**

CAUSES	Yel- low	Col- ored	White	Total	Males	Fe- male	Under 1	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Total, All Causes		54	395	449	251	198	47	9	10	66	17	71	114	161	119
Infantile Paralysis															
Typhoid Fever															
Malaria															
Smallpox															
Measles															
Scarlet Fever															
Whooping Cough															
Diphtheria															
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)															
Other Epidemic Diseases															
Tuberculosis															
Pneumonia															
Simple Meningitis															
Apoplexy Softening of the Brain															
Organic Heart Disease															
Bronchitis															
Pneumonia, Lobular															
Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia															
Diphtheria, Erysipelas, Carbuncles															
Appendicitis and Typhlitis															
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction															
Carbosis of Liver															
Bright's Disease and Nephritis															
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)															
Puerperal Septicaemia															
Unlabeled Causes															
Accident															
Homicide															
Suicide															
Unlabeled Causes															
Total for December, 1927	1	67	421	489	280	209	63	12	11	86	7	16	100	161	119

The death rate for the month was 1.3 per 1,000 of population, as against 10.9 for the previous month. The present population of Newark is estimated for these calculations at 467,000 the death rate for the month of December, 1926, was 12.4 estimated population, 460,000



# Mortality Statistics of Newark

FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1927

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INCLUDING NON-RESIDENT DEATHS ARRANGED TO  
GIVE DISEASE, AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO IN-  
TERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION, COMPILED BY  
THE DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS, DE-  
PARTMENT OF HEALTH, NEWARK, N. J.



# MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Total Der 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 and over
Total	596	55	109	48	34	11	857	124	75	106	78	187	215	164	128	101	437	428	463	30	330	268	156	87	34
Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases	620	53	43	15	14	10	19	46	13	3	60	54	3	5	60	39	77	74	19	15	8	1		1	
General Diseases not included in Class I	61	15	5	2	1	2	25	22	9	5	3	4	9	25	40	73	81	87	104	87	55	33	23	6	2
Diseases of the Circulatory System	43	1	3	4		1	30	9		12	8	5	13	25	2	32	45	53	56	51	55	50	27	1	5
Diseases of the Respiratory System	1907	6	1	2	3	2	14	13	14	18	19	24	3	36	65	79	172	155	167	178	166	115	67		16
Diseases of the Digestive System	588	108	43	14	5	2	1	13	9	13	19	19	20	34	46	43	52	32	32	26	27	28	12	4	2
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	375	81	10	4	4	2	100	8	8	9	15	16	18	13	23	36	34	30	46	12	11	6	4	1	2
Non-Veneral and Genito-Urinary Diseases	387	1	2	1	5		7	3	4	4	6	11	21	27	21	35	40	42	34	37	47	16	23	16	1
Accidents	6									4	16	18	16	1	3	1									
Diseases of the Nervous System	21	5										1	1	2	1	4	3	2	5		1				
Mental Diseases	127	19	1				122																		
Early Infancy	234	234					234																		
Old Age	37																				4	8	4	15	6
External Causes	145	3	11		6	3	30	24	17	10	25	27	38	44	36	48	55	30	7	2	18	11	5	1	
Ill Defined Diseases	24		1				1		1		1	2	5	3	3	4	2		1	1					
Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases— Total	610	53	44	15		16	129	46	13	30	60	54	37	5	60	39	77	74	19	15	8			1	



MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927 *Continued*[illegible]

## MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927—Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	Age	Total																		90 and over
		5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85		
Erysipelas																				
Males			8	4	1		1		1		1		1							
Females			8	4			4		1		1	1	1							
Total			30	12	1	1	14	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2		2	1		
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis																				
Males			3		1	1	1	2												
Females			3		1		1	2												
Total			6		1	1	2	4												
Lethargic Encephalitis—																				
Males			3						1	1	1									
Females			4	1			1	1		2										
Total			7	1			1	1		3	1									
Meningococcus Meningitis—																				
Males			7	1	1		1	3	2		1		1							
Females			1								1									
Total			8	1	1		1	3	2		2		1							



## MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927—Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	Un- der 1	1	2	3	4	To- tal Un- der 5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90 and over
								to 5	to 10	to 15	to 20	to 25	to 30	to 35	to 40	to 45	to 50	to 55	to 60	to 65	to 70	to 75	to 80	to 85	to 90
Chicken Pox																									
Males	1	1					1																		
Females	1	1					2																		
Total	2	2					2																		
Tetanus—																									
Males	2	1					1					1													
Females																									
Mycosis—																									
Males																									
Females	1																	1	1						
Total	1																	1	1						
Tuberculosis of Lungs																									
Males	223				1	1	1	3	12	23	23	13	28	51	24	10	14	8	9	2				1	
Females	112						3	4	13	27	16	10	9	9	5	6	4	4		1	1				
Total	335						4	7	25	50	39	23	37	60	29	16	18	12	9	3	1			1	

MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927 *Continued*[illegible]

# MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927 *Continued*

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90 and over
Tuberculosis of the Bones—																					
Males	1									1											
Females	1						1														
Total	2						1			1											
Disseminated Tuberculosis—																					
Males	3				1						1										
Females	4				2																
Total	7				3																
Other Tuberculosis—																					
Males	1				1																
Females	1				1																
Syphilis																					
Males	6				1				1	1	1				1						
Females	14				4				1	1	2	1	1	1	1						

MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927 *Continued*

Cause of Death	Total	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
Genococcus Infection—																			
Males	1	1																	
Females	1																		
Total	2	1																	
Paradent Infection																			
Males	8	2					3		1	1		1							
Females	14	1					1			1									
Total	22	3					4		1	2		1							
General Diseases Not Included in Class No. 1—																			
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity																			
Males	8								1		3	2			1	1			
Females	1										1								
Total	9								1		3	2			1	1			
Cancer of the Stomach and Liver																			
Males	117								4	9	15	18	23	12	14	6			
Females	106								4	9	15	14	13	23	5	10	7	1	
Total	223								8	18	30	32	36	35	19	16	7	1	

## MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927—Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	Un- der 1	1	2	3	4	T otal Un- der 5, 18	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
								to 5	to 14	to 19	to 24	to 29	to 34	to 39	to 44	to 49	to 54	to 59	to 64	to 69	to 74	to 79	to 84	to 89	and over
Cancer of the Peritoneum—																									
Males	0											1				3	1	2	6	5	3	1			
Females	26											1	2	2	1	1	2	1	5	2	4	1	1	1	1
Total	26											1	2	2	1	1	3	3	11	7	5	2	1	1	1
Cancer of the Female Genital Organ—																									
Males																									
Females	15										1	1	2	4	4	6	5	4		4	5			1	
Total	15										1	1	2	4	4	6	5	4		4	5			1	
Cancer of the Breast—																									
Males																									
Females	47													5	2	6	4	6	5	2	3	2	3	2	2
Total	47													5	2	6	4	6	5	2	3	2	3	2	2
Cancer of the Skin—																									
Males	5												1							1	1				
Females	4											1							1	2			1		
Total	9											1	1						2	3	1		1		



MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927 *Continued*

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	Un- der 1	1	2	3	4	5	To- tal un- der 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 and over
Leucæmia																										
Males	5			1				5																		
Females	5		2	1				5																		
Leukæmia Mellitus																										
Males	15					1					1	1			1	4	6	4	5	8	5	2				1
Females	44														1	3	8	8	9	10	3					1
Total	9					1		1			1	1			1	5	9	1	13	13	5					
Pernicious Anæmia																										
Males												1			1	1	1									
Females	6	1						1							1	1				1						
Total	16	1						1				2			2	2	1				1					
Exophthalmic Goiter																										
Males	1															1										
Females	6											1				1										





# MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927 -Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	Ages	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 and over
Chronic Lead Poisoning—																					
Males										1											
Females																					
Total		1								1											
Other General Diseases—																					
Males		4	4			2					1	1									
Females		1	1			1															
Total		5	5			3					1	1									
Diseases of the Nervous System—																					
Total		10	1	3	4	1	0	5	8	5	15	12	12	45	53	56	56	55	50	33	12
Epilepsy																					
Males		5						2	2												
Females		5	1			1		2	1	1											
Total		10	1			1		4	3	2											
Simple Meningitis																					
Males		26	3	2	3	1	7	4		2	1	1	2	1	1	3					1
Females		10	4				3														
Total		36	7	2	3	1	10	4		2	1	1	2	1	1	3					1

## MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927—continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	Age	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90 and over	Total
Tabes Dorsalis (Diencephalic Ataxia)																						
Males																						
Females																						
Total	2												1		1							
Other Diseases of the spinal Cord																						
Males																						
Females																						
Total																						
Cerebral Haemorrhage																						
Males	56																					
Females	68																					
Total	374								5	8	16	25	41	45	49	52	53	46	21	11		4
Hemiplegia																						
Males	7											1		1	2		2	1				
Females	3											1				1				1		
Total	10											2		1	2	1	2	1		1		

## MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927--continued

[illegible]



## MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927—Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	Un- der 1	1 2	2 3	3 4	To- ta- un- der 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 and over	
Disease of the Circulatory System	12	6			3	2	14	13	11	18	11	21	32	39	65	79	130	135	161	128	116	115	67		10
Pericarditis—																									
Males	1											1													
Females	1										1														
Total	2										1	1													
Endocarditis and Myocarditis																									
(Acute—																									
Males	22	2			1	1	4	5	1	2	1	3	1	2		2	1								
Females	24	2				2	3	1	3	4	3	5	1			1		1							
Total	46	4			1	1	6	8	2	5	5	6	3		2	2		1							
Angina Pectoris—																									
Males	93									1		1	3	3	9	14	14	17	12	10	6	2	1		
Females	32									1	1	1	1	4	3	4	4	8	2	1	2	1			
Total	125									2	2	2	4	7	12	18	18	25	14	11	8	3			
Other Diseases of the Heart																									
Males	41				1		3	5	15	6	6	12	19	26	7	49	53	58	48	51	3		8		3
Females	48	1	1	2	1		6	1		6	11	8	10	24	25	57	44	53	55	46	10	15			8
Total	89	1	1	2	1		7	4	15	12	17	20	29	50	32	106	107	111	103	97	13	23			11



MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927—*Continued*

CAUSES OF DEATH	Ages	Under 1	1	2	3	4	To tal un- der 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 and over
Diseases of the Veins—																									
Males																									
Females	1																		1						
Total	1																		1						
Diseases of the Lymphatic System—																									
Males	2						1						1												
Females																									
Total	2						1						1												
Hemorrhage Without Specified Cause—																									
Males	2									1	1														
Females																									
Total	2									1	1														
Diseases of the Respiratory System—																									
Total	588	108	43	14	5	2	172	13	9	13	19	19	20	34	36	43	52	47	3	20	27	28	12	4	2
Diseases of the Larynx																									
Males	1	1																							
Females	1	1																							
Total	2	2																							

# MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927--Continued

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Cause of Death	Age	To																		
		Total																		
		5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	over
		9	14	12	24	22	21	29	11	19	13	53	61	60	74	7	84	80	71	60
		5 yrs.																		
Bronchitis (Acute)--																				
Males	3	1	1	2									1							
Females	1																			
Total	4	1	1	2									1							
Bronchitis (Chronic)--																				
Males																				
Females	1																			
Total	1																			
Bronchitis Unspecified Under																				
5 Years of Age--																				
Males	10	10																		
Females	5	5																		
Total	15	15																		
Bronchitis Unspecified 5 Years																				
And Over--																				
Males																				
Females	4						1				1			1		1				
Total	4						1				1			1		1				



# MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927—Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Total under 5 yrs.	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	'and over	
								to 9	to 14	to 19	to 24	to 29	to 34	to 39	to 44	to 49	to 54	to 59	to 64	to 69	to 74	to 79	to 84	to 89			
								Syr.	Syr.	Syr.	Syr.	Syr.	Syr.	Syr.	Syr.	Syr.	Syr.	Syr.	Syr.	Syr.	Syr.	Syr.	Syr.	Syr.			
<hr/>																											
Broncho Pneumonia—																											
Males	98	36	10	4	1	1	52	7					1	4	7	3	6	3	1	4	3	4	2	1	1		
Females	69	23	10	5			38	2		2	1		2				1	4	4		4	5	3	1	1		
Total	167	59	20	9	1	1	90	7		2	1	1	3	4	7	4	7	7	5	4	7	9	5	2	2		
<hr/>																											
L. I. I.—																											
Males	196	19	5	3	2	1	30	4	4	5	7	9	7	21	15	24	29	7	15	9	3	4	2	1			
Females	116	13	15	2	1		31		3	5	7	3	6	5	6	8	8	11	6	6	3	5	2	1			
Total	312	32	20	5	3	1	61	4	7	10	14	12	13	26	21	32	37	18	21	15	6	9	4	2			
<hr/>																											
P. I. I.—																											
Males	8		1				1					2	1				2	1									
Females	4		1				1				1									1	1						
Total	12		2				2	1			1	2	1				2	1		1	1						
<hr/>																											
Congestion of the Lungs—																											
Males	22	2					2	1	1			1	1	1	2	1	4	2		1	1	4					
Females	19								1					1	1	1	1		4	1	4						
Total	41	2						1				1	1	2	3	2	5	4	4	2	8						



## MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927—Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 and over
Ulcers of the Stomach—																							
Males	28										1	2	2		6	5	5	1	2				1
Females	10										2	2	1		2	1	1	2					
Total	38										3	4	3		8	6	6	3	2				1
Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer Excepted)—																							
Males	1																						
Females	2												1				1						
Total	3												1				1						
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years)—																							
Males	48	55	3				48																
Females	46	50	4				46																
Total	94	105	7				94																
Diarrhoea and Enteritis 2 Years and over—																							
Males	5		1	1			3				1		1	1									
Females	4						3						2				1						
Total	9		1	1			6				1		3	1			1						

## MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927—Continued

			Un-	Total	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
			der	9	14	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	69	74	79	84	89	over	
			5yrs																			
																	</					

# MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927—Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90 and over
<b>Cirrhosis of Liver</b>																					
Males	30									1	2	2	4	3	6	6		4	1		1
Females																					
Total																					
<b>Other Diseases of the Liver—</b>																					
Males	9							1													
Females									4												
Total																					
<b>Diseases of the Pancreas—</b>																					
Males	2									1											
Females	1																				
Total																					
<b>Peritonitis without Specified Cause—</b>																					
Males	9	3		1				4		1			1	1							
Females					1			1			1	1	1								
Total																					

## MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR MAR 1921 continued

# MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927 *(continued)*

CAUSES OF DEATH	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
	Age	Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-99	100+	to	to	to	to	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-99	100+	to	to	to	to	
Diseases of the Bladder—																										
Males	1																									
Females	1																									
Total	2																									
Rupture of the Urethra—																										
Males	1																									
Females																										
Total	1																									
Diseases of the Prostate																										
Males	1																									
Females																										
Total	1																									
Cysts and Other Benign Tumors																										
of the Oral																										
Males																										
Females	1																									
Total	1																									





## MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927—(continued)

CASES OF DEATH	Males	Females	Total
Ectopia Gestation			
Males			
Females	1	4	5
Total	1	4	5
Other Accidents of Pregnancy—			
Males			
Females	15	1	16
Total	15	1	16
Puerperal Haemorrhage—			
Males			
Females	2		2
Total	2		2
Cesarean Section			
Males			
Females	6		6
Total	6		6



# MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927 *Continued*

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 5		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		20 to 24		25 to 29		30 to 34		35 to 39		40 to 44		45 to 49		50 to 54		55 to 59		60 to 64		65 to 69		70 to 74		75 to 79		80 to 84		85 to 89		90 to 94		95 to 99		100 and over		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females					
Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue—																																											
Total	4	5			1	4							1	2	1	4	5			5						1																	
Gangrene—																																											
Male					1												1																										
Female	5																																										
Total	9				1								1																														
Furuncle																																											
Males	1																									1																	
Females																																											
Total	1																									1																	
Acute Abscess																																											
Males	1				1								1							1																							
Females	5												1																														
Total	6				1								1							1																							
Other Diseases of the Skin																																											
Males	2																	1																									
Females	5				1																																						
Total	7				1													1																									



## MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927—Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under Ages	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Other Congenital Malformations—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										



## MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927—continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under Ages	1	2	3	4	To tal der 5 yrs.	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
							9	14	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	69	74	79	84	89	over
Suicide by Poisoning—																								
Males	7								1	1			4	1	1		5	3	4					
Females	1								1								1	1						
Total	37								2	1	2	3	4	6	3	3	6	3	3	1				
Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation—																								
Males	1													1	1		1							
Females																								
Total	7													1	1		1							
Suicide by Drowning—																								
Males																								
Females	1											1												
Total	1											1												
Suicide by Firearms—																								
Males	8							1			1			2	2	1	1		1					
Females	2										2													
Total	10										3													





# MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1927—Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1		1 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		20 to 24		25 to 29		30 to 34		35 to 39		40 to 44		45 to 49		50 to 54		55 to 59		60 to 64		65 to 69		70 to 74		75 to 79		80 to 84		85 to 89		90 and over	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Accidental Suffocation																																								
Males																																								
Females																																								
Total																																								
Accidental Absorption																																								
Males																																								
Females																																								
Total																																								
Accidental Drowning																																								
Males																																								
Females																																								
Total																																								
Accidental Traumatism																																								
by Firearms																																								
Males																																								
Females																																								
Total																																								



## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH







# FINANCIAL REPORT FOR YEAR 1927

## RECEIPTS

	Tax Appropria- tion	Animal Permits	Anti-Toxin Sales	Bacterio- logical Examina- tions	Chicken Permits	Chicken Slaughter House Permits	Ice Licenses	Milk Licenses	Milk Penalties	Planting Permits	Plumbers' Licenses	Miscel- laneous	Total
City Commissioners.....	\$45,000.00												\$45,000.00
Sanitary Division.....		\$ 13.00			\$ 578.00	\$2,143.00	\$1,115.00					\$ 108.00	3,987.50
Food and Drug Division.....								\$4,518.00	\$2,055.00			\$1.17	6,584.17
Plumbing Division.....										\$5,148.00	\$2,770.00	235.00	8,153.00
Laboratory Division.....			\$ 43.00	\$ 8.65								44.00	661.65
Total.....	45,000.00	13.00	43.00	8.65	578.00	2,143.00	1,115.00	4,518.00	2,055.00	5,148.00	2,770.00	398.17	494,356.37

## DISBURSEMENTS

DIVISIONS	Salaries	Heat, Light, Power, Tele- phones	Furniture and Fixtures	Improvements and Repairs	Printing, Stationery, Postage	Traveling, car fares	Janitors Supplies	Stable Expenses	Drugs and Surgical Supplies	Auto- mobiles and Motor cycles	Auto- mobiles and Motor cycles	Miscel- laneous	Total
Administrative.....	\$ 19,948.54	\$4,079.9	\$1,880.65	\$1,339.50	\$ 3,806.30	\$ 1,136.50	\$ 1,109.00				\$ 691.20	\$ 622.33	\$ 54,079.22
Laboratories.....	4,332.60		964.69		1,339.83	1,081.00		\$ 2,700.84	\$ 885.59			156.00	44,780.95
Dispensary.....	34,483.60		24.10	1,839.50	474.47	1,081.00			2,561.80				46,443.15
Sanitary.....	84,640.51		5.00		415.48	408.00				\$ 30.00	49.20	745.65	86,471.14
Child Hygiene.....	32,956.36	92.24	1,318.87	105.00	594.50		17.00		59.13			1,194.00	44,556.65
Tuberculosis.....	25,755.00				18.00	4.00			346.93				27,152.96
Food and Drug.....	62,784.40		663.08		1,900.00	300.00			644.30		790.00	858.47	72,076.83
Plumbing.....	26,530.00				280.00							76.00	27,640.25
Parochial Schools.....	15,781.19		1,469.45		9.10	8.00							17,117.74
Contagious.....	43,133.69				2,042.10	820.00			70.00			1,828.20	47,863.65
District Doctors.....	6,604.42												6,604.42
Total.....	\$415,022.34	\$5,072.16	\$4,066.94	\$2,923.64	\$11,565.84	\$5,028.50	\$1,100.00	\$1,790.84	\$14,436.19	\$ 780.00	\$4,665.50	\$ 5,691.17	\$ 474,991.86

\* Includes \$1,185.00 for Rent of Keep Well Stations

† Includes \$1,828.20 Reporting Contagious Diseases















